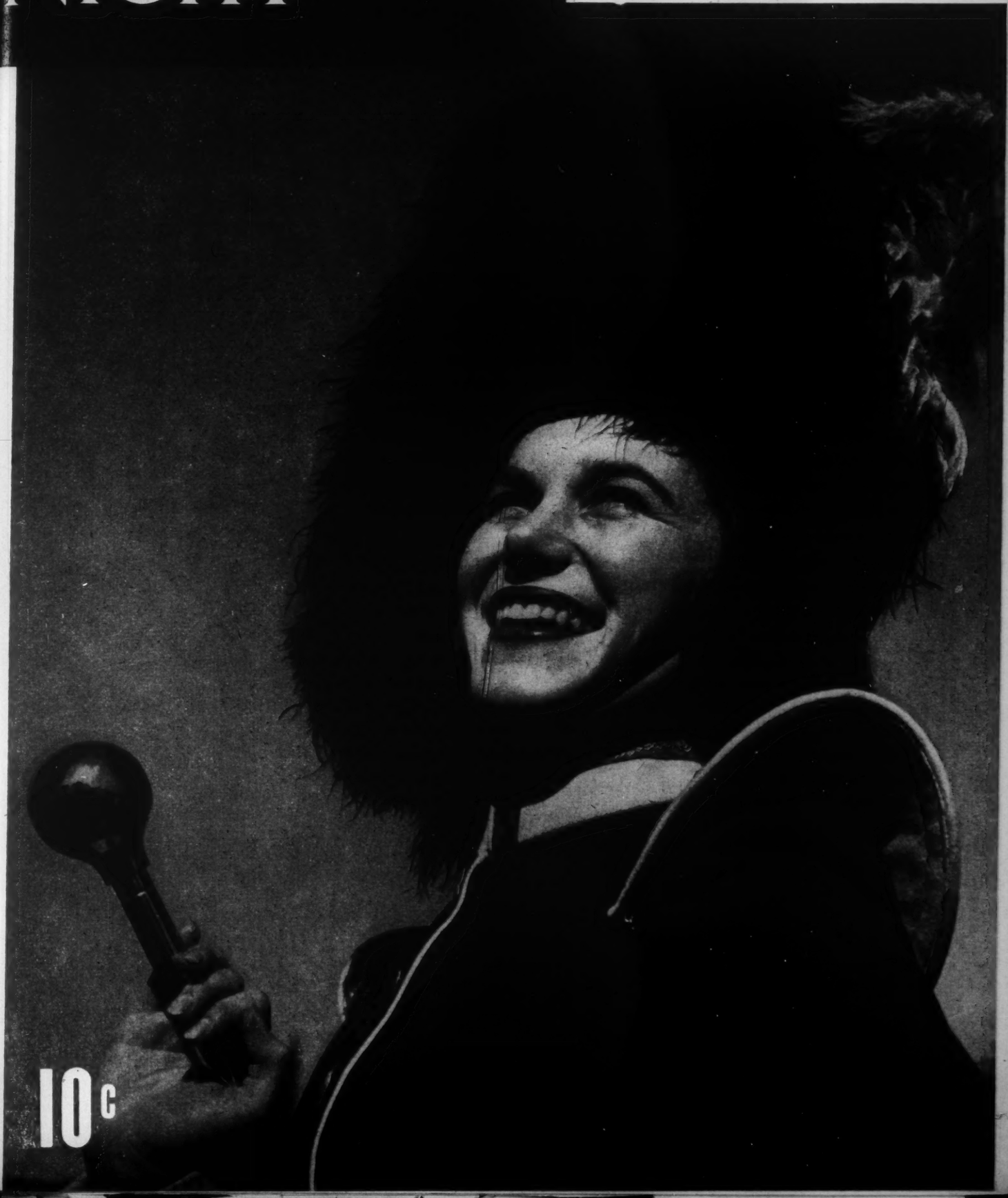
SATURDAY NIGHT

SHOULD I KEEP MY RED FRIEND?

by Scott Young

NOVEMBER 10, 1951 VOL. 67, NO. 5



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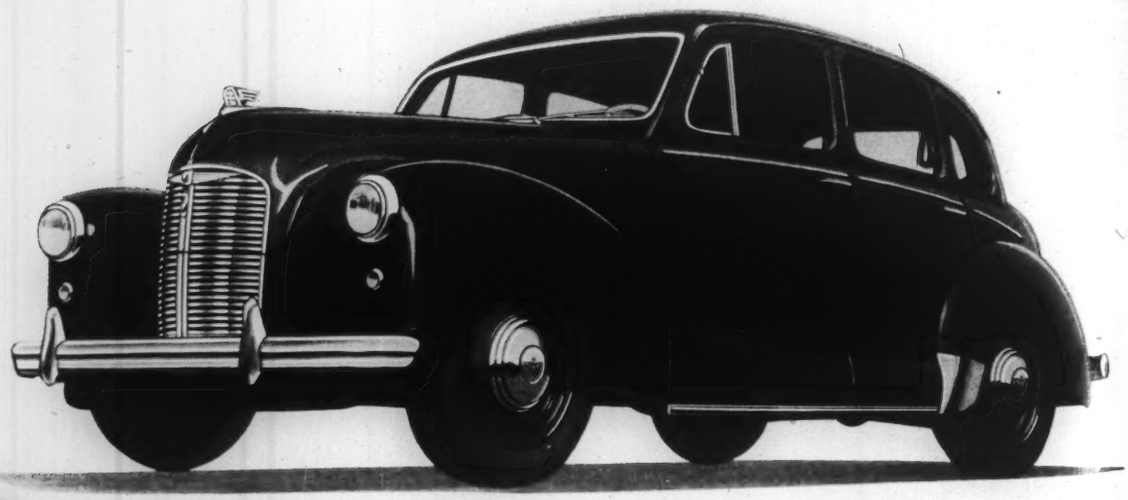

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 5 Whole No. 3053

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BEHIND THE SCENES

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE: WHICH CANADIAN WILL BE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL? Ottawa Press Gallery veteran Frank Flaherty tells what are the chances of a Canadian succeeding Viscount Alexander next year, who the Canadian probably will be, what he and the people of Canada will be in for.

Other features include a story on BOB MASTERSON OF VARSITY, the U of T's dynamic and shrewd football strategist, by George Macfarlane . . . WHY ATLANTIC COMMUNITY NEEDS A PARLIAMENT, by Michael Barkway . . . A report on CORNWALL and the effect of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

COVER: The manly sport of football has been developed tremendously since the days of the old Flying Wedge("nothing stopped it but the grandstand wall"). Canadian football has changed in strategy and in speed; it has also made great strides as a spectator sport, as our cover majorette CONNIE DYER dramatically shows. Connie is drum majorette for the Queen's University Band. She is one of the dozens of college people who, though they may not actually tramp, or be tramped into, the gridiron, are as much a part of the football afternoon as the pigskin and the pennant. See Page 12.—*Photo by Bob Howard.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

GOOD NEWS FOR THE RICH

by Michael Barkway

FINANCE Minister Abbott's promise to remove the 20 per cent defence surcharge on personal and corporation income taxes next year is good news for the rich.

The 20 per cent surcharge, applied right across the board, had the merit of being simple. It is bringing in all the extra revenue Abbott thought he would need this year (and, as it turns out, more than he actually needs). It avoided an overhaul of the income-tax structure which might have led to all sorts of arguments and would have set the pattern of taxation beyond the present year.

But the surcharge was never fair. It was imposed on top of a progressive tax structure which was designed to be as fair as it could be; and the surcharge distorted it. It has no effect on people who don't pay income tax; it has very little effect on people who pay very little income-tax; and it bears down harder and harder as you go up the income scale.

Tax at Top Level

At the top limit — somewhere around $200,000 a year—the rate of tax now is 100.8 per cent: that is income tax, plus surtax, plus defence surcharge. The Government has had a complaint from one man who can show that for every extra dollar he earns the Government expects more than one dollar in taxes. This reduces the progressive tax structure to absurdity. It will have to be overhauled in the next budget.

It sounds like an immense job to redraft the complicated tax tables which graduate the rate of income tax according to the size of the income. But in fact the experts in the Department of Finance can pull out a file and offer Abbott three or four alternatives to provide any required yield.

The scale we are using now dates from the 1949 budget, which was introduced before the general election and adopted by Parliament in the fall session of 1949. If next year Abbott finds that the 1950 tax rates would meet his 1952 requirements, he could revert again to this scale. But this hardly seems likely. Unless there is to be an election next summer — and perhaps even if there is — Abbott will have to produce a new rate of income tax with a new scale designed to spread the burden as fairly as possible. Such a new structure must mean some relief at the top end of the scale.

Below Total Confiscation

It will be difficult, even for Abbott, to get much popular appeal out of a reduction of taxes for the rich. But he has never made any bones about his opposition to taxing corporation at the rate of 50 per cent, and by the same token he believes in keeping personal taxes some way below the level of 100 per cent confiscation.

In this day and age I find it refreshing to find a government with the courage to assert that the rich also have rights. The Howe-Abbott wing of the Government is bound to be accused of being too tender to the "big money" interests but they certainly are not blind to the faults of big business. I've heard more blistering criticisms (and certainly better-informed ones) of the shortcomings of Canadian business from quarters under the influence of these two ministers than anywhere else. But they do firmly believe that Canada's future depends on the initiative and enterprise and risk-taking of private individuals and firms. And so long as free enterprise will be enterprising, they believe in leaving it as much incentive as possible. It's when business comes wailing to the Government for protection against legitimate risks, or for special favors to replace its own initiative, that both Howe and Abbott get indignant.

HIDDEN RIFT

HOWE AND ABBOTT are, of course, the leaders of the Government's right wing and they don't always get their way. If they did, one might doubt whether we would be starting the universal old-age pension scheme which Paul Martin so proudly reviewed in the House of Commons recently. There are numerous and obvious contradictions between the philosophy of all-out free enterprise and the Government's moves in the direction of the maternal state. But the cleavage rarely appears in public: it is comprised in the capacious bosom of the Liberal party.

Nevertheless, the different approach of the two wings of the Cabinet is in the background at most Cabinet discussions. The genius of the Liberals is to conceal it as often as they do. When they can't conceal it, they find themselves in very painful circumstances — as they did two years ago over the Combines affair and again last spring over the $65 million wheat bounty.

Uneasy Compromise

The whole federal policy on marketing of Western grains is a case of uneasy compromise; and it's being brought to a head again in Manitoba by the plebiscite on coarse-grains marketing.

Under the Wheat Board Act the Federal Government is using its power to compel the marketing of Western oats and barley through the Wheat Board. But whereas most of our wheat is exported, 90 per cent of our coarse grains are used domestically. That is why compulsory Government marketing of coarse grains depends on concurrent legislation in the prairie provinces. It is also why, in selling oats and barley but not in selling wheat, the Wheat Board trades on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and deals in futures.

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ADJUTOR SAVARD,
Assistant Secretary

Montreal, Que., 27th October, 1951.

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which are always trying to get rid of Government grain marketing, some grumbling has been apparent among Manitoba farmers about the oats and barley situation. So Premier Campbell decided to have a farmers' plebiscite in his Province, and it is fixed for November 24. If the Manitoba farmers vote heavily against Wheat Board marketing of coarse grains, the Manitoba Government might have to change its marketing legislation, and then the whole scheme might fall through.

Local Feed-Mill Operations

Very little discontent about coarse grains has been apparent in Saskatchewan. But Alberta has had some fuss about local feed-mills buying grain direct from the farmer at their own price, and selling it back for less than the elevator companies had to pay. As agents of the Wheat Board, the elevator-men are bound by its price from day to day. The sales have probably been illegal under the Alberta provincial act, but Premier Manning's Government has run into difficulties about enforcing it. It's a local situation and may not be serious enough to upset the marketing system. If the majority of Manitoba farmers, as most people in Ottawa seem to expect, support the present way of marketing coarse grains, the system looks solid for some years.

STILL A DIFFERENCE

ANOTHER grain problem on which the Cabinet has never been able to reach an agreed decision is the freight assistance on Western oats and barley moving out of the prairies to the east and to BC. It has been paid for ten years now. It has cost $160 million to date, and this year's cost is expected to be another $15 million. Farmers in the Maritimes and Quebec and Ontario have come to depend on it for their stock-raising. But it has never been put on a statutory basis. It has just been renewed from year to year, with no assurance of being continued.

The Howe-Abbott wing of the Cabinet would like to do away with it. They have prevented it being made more permanent. But each year they have had to yield to their colleagues who could show that its abolition might lose votes in the eastern and central provinces. Perhaps next year the Cabinet will be able to make up its mind: abolish the freight subsidy or else make it permanent.

—Huffine in Wall Street Journal

"I guess that was quite a thought-provoking editorial."

November Review and Securities List

A review of factors reflecting the continued high level of activity of Canadian business, as well as comment on security price levels are contained in our new "Review and Securities List".

A representative list of Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal Bonds and Corporation Bonds and Shares yielding from 3% to over 6% is offered in the List.

A copy of our new "Review and Securities List" will be mailed to you upon request to any of our offices.

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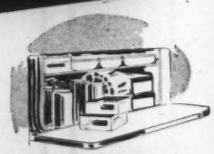

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A PATRIOT AND HIS TIMES

THE FORRESTAL DIARIES

by B. K. Sandwell

THERE must have been profound reasons of state policy underlying the decision to publish at this moment, not 30 months from the retirement and death of their author, "The Forrestal Diaries" (Macmillan, $7) which he committed to the keeping of the White House on leaving office. They contain a vast amount of information concerning the discussions of the Truman cabinet, and while these discussions are not shrouded in the same veil of utter secrecy as surrounds the proceedings of the British and Canadian cabinets, it is certainly unusual to reveal them so freely after so short a lapse of time.

I suspect that the chief reason for the complaisance of the White House towards this publication is a belief that it will be a good thing for the American public — and the world public for that matter — to see and understand the process by which American policy was changed between 1945 and 1950 to adapt it to changing world circumstances, and the way in which that change was impeded by the non-realistic character of much American thinking.

But a secondary reason may well have been the desire to exhibit in its full atrocity the behavior of certain American radio commentators in their efforts to be "in at the kill" at the end of the career of a great and devoted public servant, who had become a political liability to his party and who in any case had worn himself out in the service of his country.

Winchell and the Suicide

It would be inaccurate to say that Walter Winchell caused the suicide of James Forrestal; but Winchell's attack on him on Jan. 9, a few hours after the resignations of Marshall and Lovett and the renewal of the demand for a 70-group Air Force had made it plain that Forrestal's position was becoming untenable, was patently an effort to acquire prestige by making it appear that he, Winchell, had driven Forrestal out. Winchell based his attack on a 20-year-old story that Forrestal had formed a Canadian corporation to reduce his federal income tax, and on the charge that his project for a National Security Council was designed to "throw the country into war without even notifying Congress." The hue and cry was joined a few days later by Drew Pearson, who added a story about the theft of Mrs. Forrestal's jewels which reflected on Forrestal's personal courage.

If these attacks had any other basis than the desire for self-advertisement for the attackers (and with many broadcasters nothing more is needed), it may be found in the fact that Forrestal had in the middle of 1947 been an ardent advocate of "taking the Palestine question out of politics," which meant that it should not be allowed either to do "permanent injury to our relations with the Moslem world" or to end in a "stumble into war." Forrestal had said to Senator McGrath, and repeated to Franklin Roosevelt Jr., in reply to McGrath's observation that failure to go along with the Zionists "might lose (the Democrats) the states of New York, Pennsylvania and California," that "it was about time that somebody should pay some consideration to whether we might not lose the United States." He gave up this campaign soon after, on the advice of Bernard Baruch, but such things are not easily forgotten. His chief concern was about the vast oil reserves of the Middle East, and one wonders whether the present American complacency about the loss of Iran is partly due to later discoveries of fields in Canada.

—International

JAMES FORRESTAL

Envious of Our System

Much of the book is of interest chiefly to those Americans who realize the profound need at Washington of some closer coordination — far exceeding anything that can be effected merely through the person of the President—between the work of the State Department and that of the finance and service departments. He was very envious of the Canadian system with its cohesive and responsible cabinet, and the editor of the Diaries probably does him an injustice in assuming that he "no doubt overlooked the price which the Canadian ministers had to pay for their assured authority" in the shape of a contested election. It may be true that Forrestal "would never have desired" to run for election, but he would have reconciled himself to the necessity as many equally retiring Canadian statesmen have done.

But the gist of the book deals with the growth and spread, in responsible American circles, of the conviction that Russia was no more to be trusted than Nazi Germany by any democratic nation which desired to remain democratic. Averell Harriman, then

Ambassador to Moscow, seems to have been among the first to give the alarm, within a few days of the Yalta Conference. Forrestal speedily realized that the atom bomb was no reason for complacency, and told a cabinet meeting that "history showed that all new weapons always developed a countermeasure," but it was not until after his death that the West realized that the countermeasure to the bomb was, as the editor puts it, "the expendable Chinese infantry masses" to which the bomb could make no useful reply. By September 21, 1945, Henry Wallace was alone in the cabinet in favor of giving the atom bomb to the Russians; but that question was never really important. Scientific knowledge seldom remains secret for long, and the value of the bomb to the West lies not in a monopoly of knowledge, but in the enormous expense of its manufacture, which the U.S. can afford but the Communists cannot.

RAILROADMAN IN UNIVERSITY

MR. BEATTY WAS HIS RAILWAY

BEATTY OF THE CPR—by D. H. Miller-Barstow —*McClelland & Stewart*—$5.00.

THE subject of this biography was President of the Canadian Pacific Railway from 1918 to 1942. He reached that position from its law department, which he had joined in 1901. The opening years of the century were years of rapid immigration and rising dissatisfaction with the transportation monopoly enjoyed by the CPR in Western Canada. This dissatisfaction found expression in heavy government guarantees, both provincial and federal, for competing lines, and in the increasing government control of railway transportation.

Long before 1918 the presidency of the original transcontinental line, hitherto a task for the engineer and the financial wizard, had become a post for a lawyer skilled in defending its interests in courts, before boards and commissions, and in the forum of public opinion. For the first two arenas Beatty was admirably qualified; for the last and most important he was far less so. The political currents which have influenced this country since 1919 have been such as were not dreamed of in those halcyon years of free enterprise at the end of the nineteenth century when Beatty's mind was forming.

One of the qualities which contributed most to Beatty's rapid rise in the CPR was his complete (and usually justified) confidence in the soundness of his own judgments. This confidence made him extremely unwilling to be thwarted; and when Sir Henry Thornton, aided by the complaisance of politicians and the state of public opinion, did quite a lot of thwarting, the result was a degree of acrimony in the relations of the two presidents which did nothing to lessen the burden of total railway costs. When the depression made its inroads into railway earnings Beatty decided that unification, of course under private ownership, was the only possible solution, and campaigned for that solution almost until the end of his life, undoubtedly to the embarrassment of the Conservative leaders and without the slightest prospect of success.

With one exception Beatty had practically no life whatever outside of the CPR offices, and his biography is necessarily little more than a history of the CPR for the years in question. The exception was his interest in university education. Mr. Miller-Barstow has an amusing chapter of the beginnings of that interest. Beatty seems to have let himself in for the Chancellorship of Queen's either just before or just after he was elected a Governor of McGill, and to have speedily decided that he could count with some assurance on being eventually Chancellor of McGill and that therefore the post at Queen's was no great shakes. His letters to Principal Bruce Taylor, then head of Queen's, are astonishing in their flippancy.

In 1921 he became Chancellor of McGill. He got on extremely well with Sir Arthur Currie, the Principal, and on Currie's death in 1933, assumed for a time many of the functions of the principalship during the long interregnum. Mr. Miller-Barstow tells pretty fully the sad tale of the instant mutual dislike felt for one another by Beatty and A. E. Morgan, the English educationist who had been engaged as Principal by Beatty's emissaries, William Birks and Dr. Chipman, in 1935, and who resigned in 1937, to be succeeded by Lewis Douglas. The last named departed in 1940, enabling some academic wag to perpetrate the statement that McGill was giving a two-year course leading to the degree of ex-Principal.

A man of few intimacies and but one consuming passion—to run the CPR as well as it could be run—Sir Edward Beatty is not an alluring subject for the biographer, and this is probably the final book on his life.

—Detail from portrait by Joshua Smith
SIR EDWARD BEATTY

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EDITORIALS

With Churchill Back Britain Regains Voice

CLEMENT ATTLEE was a patriotic and respected leader. But he never, in six years as Prime Minister of Britain, uttered anything which stirred people or said anything to be remembered. In Winston Churchill the nation recovers its voice. He is said to have once remarked, in a rather unusual deprecation of his wartime role: "All I did was mobilize the English language." Britain's friends the world over wait eagerly for him to do so again; whatever he says will be assured of a hearing.

Much is being made of the difficulties under which Churchill takes over. But only adversity rouses the genius of this man; one of his first comments was that he had seen worse times and was confident that the country could be brought through. It is also being said that in the present circumstances the Conservatives cannot do much that Labor would not have done. Perhaps—but they can do it differently. Churchill can do what needs to be done with audacity, where audacity may, as *The Economist* holds, be the only policy which offers any hope. He brings a fresh, strong and experienced team into the game, to replace a tired one which had lost some of its best players.

He is said to favor the vigorous economic policy for creating new wealth, advocated by David Eccles last summer and widely discussed in the Conservative Party and press, though unfortunately little played up during the election. Here the unorthodox Churchill, who deserted the standpat Conservative Party in 1906 to join the radical wing of the Liberal Party, is always likely to be found aligned with his own Tory radicals.

But, although in the course of his amazing career he was once Chancellor of the Exchequer for several years, he is known to consider economics a dull business—something which probably counted against him in an election held under a gathering economic storm. With his mind held to the broader world scene of strategy and politics by his work on the history of World War II, Churchill appears to see his chief role as the negotiation of an end to the cold war and the avoidance of another world war. "We should rearm in order to parley," expresses his present determination, just as to be known as the peacemaker remains his "last great wish." In this his close *rapport* with General Eisenhower—perhaps to be President Eisenhower—could be of the greatest importance. Churchill has been the leader in the movement for a United Europe and for a European Army, both of which Eisenhower conceives as indispensable to winning the peace.

Dikes for Winnipeg

WINNIPEG now rests secure from floods, its rivers contained by 25 miles of protective dikes just completed by the Greater Winnipeg Diking Board. But now that the dikes and an elaborate system of pumping stations have been constructed no single authority exists in the Winnipeg area to see that they are kept in order. Responsibility is spread out over six separate municipalities, a fact which *The Winnipeg Tribune* fears may lead to neglect in the future.

Tired of Just Drifting

But while Winnipeg has taken steps to protect the city, overall flood control in the Red River Valley remains to be tackled. This is a problem for Ottawa involving international action and there is no indication that the problem is being tackled.

Friendship with Communists

A GREAT many people in Canada and indeed all over the free world must be sharing the puzzlement of Scott Young, which he describes in an article on Page 11, about how he should behave towards an old friend who is a Communist. Mr. Young does not feel any desire to supply this old friend with any information that would contravene the Official Secrets Act; but then his friend hasn't asked him to, and he knows no official secrets anyhow. But he is reluctant to cease all communication with his friend, and to tell his friend that all communication both ways must cease — unless the Government will tell him that that is what he ought to do, thus taking the responsibility off his shoulders. For the trouble is that he still likes his friend, as a person and in spite of his being a Communist, and he cannot believe that merely being a Communist is a compelling reason why a person should not be liked by a non-Communist.

Mr. Young seems to us to be putting an awful lot on the shoulders of the Government, but then that is a tendency of the time. If his friend should ever succeed in establishing a Communist government in Canada, that government would not have the slightest hesitation about telling us that we must not associate with any opponent of Communism. (That is an argument which we think Mr. Young might use if he dislikes to tell his friend not to come around any more.) But meanwhile the fact remains that that is a rather totalitarian procedure, that we are not totalitarians, and that many Communists, apart from their tolerance of totalitarianism, are very charming and intelligent and even sincere persons. They are all, of course, if they are real Communists, prepared to betray the existing government and constitution of Canada but that is because they are more loyal to the Communist religion than they are to a capitalist Canada, and they are sincerely convinced that that loyalty to the Communist religion is right and moral and, for them, obligatory.

If there were any grave danger of the Communist party taking over the government of Canada, we suspect that Mr. Young would find little difficulty in abandoning this friendship. We wonder how many degrees less than grave that danger has to be for the friendship to remain possible.

Resources and Obligations

GORDON GRAYDON, the Conservative spokesman on foreign policy, made a valuable point when he said that development of our natural resources to the fullest extent is part of Canada's duty to the North Atlantic alliance. He was also on sound ground in suggesting that Federal-Provincial differences must not be allowed to delay exploitation of natural wealth urgently needed by the Western powers.

In at least one case this has already happened. The scheme for utilizing the potential of the vast South Saskatchewan river basin is far more remote than it should be because—among other reasons—the provincial governments have not

even maintained the records of flow which are the essential basis of any scientific plan for harnessing the river. It is, moreover, quite impossible to think of building the much-discussed South Saskatchewan dam for irrigation purposes in the Province of Saskatchewan without also studying the claims of both Alberta and Manitoba for use of the waters drained by this huge river system. The sort of plan which the South Saskatchewan Royal Commission is now studying must necessarily emerge as something far more grandiose and far-reaching than a single irrigation scheme. It is likely in the final outcome to be far more like the Tennessee Valley scheme in the U.S., which brought untold benefits to an enormous area. It will certainly be something of national significance in which federal and provincial governments will have to cooperate most closely.

Thinking of this and similar cases, Mr. Graydon suggested a Federal-Provincial development council with a wide representation of both national and local interests. He thinks it might ensure that we do not fail ourselves or our allies by a piecemeal program which may overlook or postpone development of natural resources which ought to be undertaken at once. We are never very happy about creating new committees, and the more impressive their membership the less practical they often are. The so-called National Advisory Council on Manpower is a warning example. There may well be more efficient ways of achieving the results Mr. Graydon has in mind. But it is up to the Government to show that more efficient ways are being used.

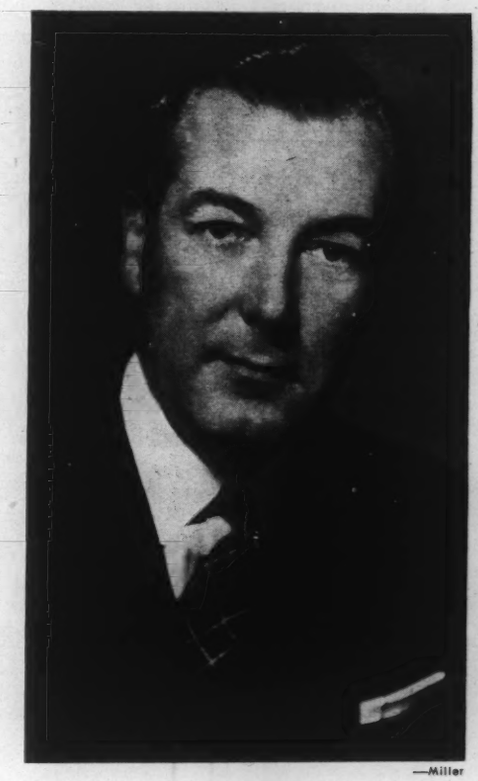
A Three-Point Program

IF MANY people in the U.S. are inclined to exaggerate military needs and underestimate the economic and social strains of Western Europe, Canada does not make the same mistake. All parties in the House of Commons, and the Government not least, are very conscious of the tenuous basis on which the European rearmament drive rests. Canadians, we believe, agree with their Government in saying that Western Europe's economic and political stability is every bit as important to the successful conduct of the cold war as the increase in our military strength. Both increased military strength and increased economic strength are essential to the West's resistance to Communism.

We have no doubt that every effort of the Canadian Government, and of whatever other Canadians have the means of making themselves heard, will be directed towards persuading Americans that the economic is as important as the military; and towards persuading the Europeans that increasing economic strength must be matched by increasing military effort. So far, so good. But there is a third element which is just as essential to our cold war strategy, and which is in even greater danger of being overlooked. Mr. Pearson hinted at it in his parliamentary review of foreign affairs, but he did not make it precise.

The third, and missing, element in the West's campaign is a wise, consistent and shared diplomacy. We have been thinking, for the last year at least, almost entirely in terms of force: military force in the first place, economic strength as a basis for military force in the second place. The time is coming when it is equally important to remind ourselves what the force is for. If we concentrate our thought on force alone for much longer we shall get to the suicidal point where we are ready to use our force now rather than later. We urgently need to recall that we have been trying to build up our strength only so that we may face the Russian Empire on a basis nearer to that of equality. As we get nearer to that balance, the Western Governments' most urgent need is some fresh thinking about diplomatic policy.

We need, above all, to realize afresh that our overall aim is to achieve "co-existence" with the Russian Empire. "Co-existence" is incompatible with a crusade to overthrow Communism, as it is incompatible with a Communist crusade to overthrow capitalism.



—Miller

DAVID ECCLES . . . for a bold new Toryism.

This American Investment

THE WAVE of capital investment flowing into Canada from the United States is one of the most conspicuous features of our present economic situation, and at first glance one of the alarming ones. The essential thing about it is that it balances the Canadian deficit on current account which would otherwise be profoundly disturbing to the economy. It is also just as important that the capital flow is matched by the inflow of goods and services: in other words that we have a trade deficit to match it. If we were not in deficit in trade, the inflow of capital would be violently inflationary, for it would be giving us money to spend without giving us the goods to spend it on. But the trade deficit, happily matched by the capital which enables us to sustain it, is anti-inflationary: because it provides us with more goods than we could pay for out of earnings.

Nevertheless an inflow of capital means that we are borrowing abroad, and we may well beware lest we are borrowing beyond our means. Valuable and considered reassurance about this was given in Toronto last week by Louis Rasminsky, the Chairman (Alternate) of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. He did a public service by putting the capital inflow into better perspective than has previously been done. The last comparable period of Canadian development, he pointed out, was in the late 1920's; and in 1930 it took 8 per cent of our national income to pay our interest and dividends to investors outside Canada. This year, although the total interest payments abroad will be larger, they will be no more than 2½ per cent of our national income. Moreover, as Mr. Rasminsky said, most of the foreign investment is going into productive developments.

Art and Industry

SIDE BY SIDE with the current exhibition of the work of J. M. W. Turner in the Art Gallery of Toronto appears an exhibition of a group of six large forest landscapes by six eminent Canadian artists together with the original sketches for the paintings. Accompanying the pictures are their reproductions in silk screen, in four-color letter press, and in black and white. Turner himself, we are sure, would not have objected to this juxtaposition; for these current pictures represent the beginning of a trend which the Gallery has wisely been quick to recognize.

The forest pictures were purchased by an industry. Yet the Gallery thought well enough of them to hang them next door to Turner, which sounds like, but did not turn out to be, an attempt to serve both God and Mammon. The pictures themselves were commissioned by the pulp and paper industry of Canada which, placing no restrictions on the artists, asked them only to portray, each in his own terms, various aspects of the Canadian woodlands.

The quality of this modern show proves several things, not the least of which is that much of the art bought for business is purchased by those whose lack of discernment permits them to underestimate current public taste. Again, in featuring these pictures and in planning to show them throughout Ontario, the Gallery has shown an alertness and awareness, essential to its progress, of the interdependence of art and industry. Finally, the show reveals that the pulp and paper people's purchase of fine art has a much wider impact than could be achieved by any other means. And it would be pleasant to think that the intelligence thus displayed by our largest industry might infect others who would finally be led to understand that art is a part and an expression of the nature of a people.

Home for Royalty

A RECENT suggestion in this paper that Canada might well provide something in the way of a residence for the reigning monarch and/or members of his family within the nation's boundaries has led some of our readers to express a not unreasonable horror at the possibility of the politicians foisting on His Majesty something in the nature of Casa Loma or Chorley Park. Needless to say, we regard both of these edifices as signs of a state of lunacy in the society which produced them; and we do not overlook the real danger that the effort to provide housing for a monarch might provoke a repetition of that lunacy.

It is true that Canada has no experience in building palaces for monarchs, and has made some very horrible mistakes in building other unusual types of structure. Nevertheless we feel that Canadian architects are making progress, and that even Canadian politicians are not quite so easily led into aesthetic aberrations as they were a generation ago. And we have one consideration very strongly in mind. Owing to the advanced state of the science of heating and air-conditioning in this hemisphere, Canada would probably be able to turn out a residence which, whatever its purely aesthetic quality, would be so vastly more comfortable than anything available to Royalty in the British Isles that any members of the reigning family would be anxious to spend as much time as possible in it in future years.

PEOPLE

YEARS ROLL BY

ANNIVERSARIES: The Dominion United Church, Ottawa, recently celebrated its 121st anniversary and the 75th of the dedication of the present building. Present minister is the REV. J. LORNE GRAHAM.

■ In NB the First United Church of Campbellton celebrated the 120th anniversary of its founding and services were conducted in the new church building—recently dedicated—by the minister, the REV. J. E. MUNSON. And at Saint John, the Church of England Parish of St. James observed its centenary with a special service by the RT. REV. W. H. MOOREHEAD, Bishop of Fredericton.

■ Two weeks of events marked the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the United Church in Kincardine, Ont., under the REV. HAROLD LAWSON.

■ A 90th anniversary was celebrated recently by the third oldest church in BC, the Anglican Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Lillooet. Guest preacher was VEN. C. H. R. BRADSHAW, Archdeacon of Cariboo.

■ A golden jubilee was celebrated by the Montreal West Presbyterian Church which first met 60 years ago in a freight shed; has never missed a service in the 3,120 Sundays since.

■ DRUM SGT. JOHN TAYLOR will be beating a new drum in the future. The drum is a gift to his regiment, the Royal Montreal Regiment, from the unit's allied British Regiment, the West Yorkshires, now serving in Austria and with a history dating back 266 years.

■ A valuable collection of bird and marine life has been formally presented to the Grand Manan (NB) school by its collector, ALLAN L. MOSES, internationally known Island naturalist and ornithologist.

■ DR. ROBERT MALCOLM (Bob) MCFARLANE of London could hardly miss winning the National Amateur Athletic Achievement medal awarded by the National Council on Physical Fitness. After all, he just holds six individual Canadian records for track; was a star on Western's pennant-winning Mustangs rugby team; was named to the Canadian Press All-Star Intercollegiate Team; has three national honors—the Norton Crowe Memorial medal, the J. W. Davies trophy as Canada's leading track and field athlete and the Lou E. Marsh Memorial Trophy as Canada's outstanding athlete, for 1950. The NAAA award, initiated in 1947, has only been won once before, by Barbara Ann Scott. Dr. "Bob" is a 1951 medical grad of U of Western Ont.; is now interning at Montreal General Hospital.

■ An envied sports angler is HARRY ALBRIGHT. In the Carleton County (NB) competition he copped prizes for a double feat—the largest trout (5¼ lbs.) and the largest salmon (24¼ lbs.). His awards: two pairs of wading boots.

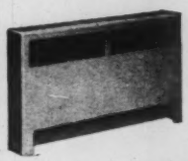
■ And the 1951 chess champion of Canada is PAUL VAITONIS, a recent immigrant to Hamilton, Ont. He defeated the top chess players in nine provinces.

THEY'RE *CODE-RATED TO ASSURE YOU MORE

Put an end to heating headaches by installing New Trane Code-rated Convector-radiators. You can be sure of heating that fits your home.

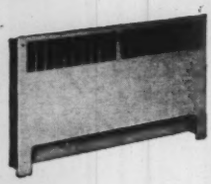
Beautiful streamlined units which fit snugly, inconspicuously against the wall. Completely recessed units to give you concealed, hot water heating at its best. Ratings as published are accurate and dependable—fully approved by an internationally recognized standard.

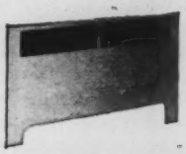
Picture window Trane Code-rated Convector-radiators permit full glass area and plenty of heat to blanket infiltration of cold through glass.



Streamlined cabinet models, fit snugly against walls. Attractive in appearance, occupy minimum floor space.

Semi - recessed Trane Code-rated Convector - radiators for built-into - the - wall heating.





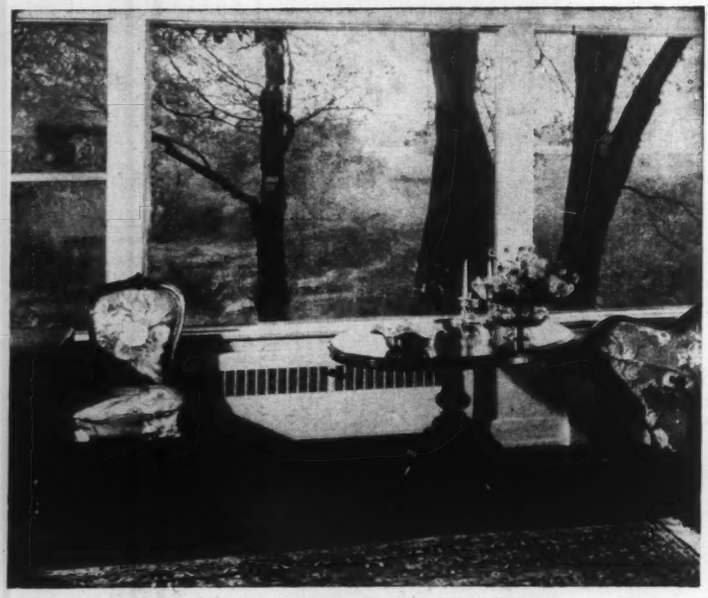
Completely recessed Trane Code-rated Convector - radiators —hidden heating at its best!

MODELS TO FIT EVERY ROOM and Every Heating Problem!

Trane Code-rated Convector-radiators are available in a complete range of sizes and types. This complete selection, plus accurate, APPROVED ratings assures heating to fit your home. Over the years heating satisfaction and economy is assured.

INSIST ON TRANE *CODE-RATED CONVECTOR-RADIATORS

Here's the latest information on the *newest* idea in heating satisfaction. Be sure to get your copy of this important information. Write to Trane Company of Canada Limited, 4 Mowat Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.



THE *Newest* IDEA IN HEATING SATISFACTION

The introduction of the new *Code-rated Convector-radiator by Trane is another great advancement in the heating field pioneered by Trane. Now, your architect, consulting engineer, builder and heating contractor can specify and select heating more accurately tailored to the needs of your home than ever before. Ratings of each heating unit as published, are correct—fully dependable because they are APPROVED by the U.S. Bureau of Standards Convector-rating Committee.

This means a new standard of heating satisfaction. It means heating that fits the house. *All-weather* comfort is assured. Wasteful heating expense is avoided.

Take advantage of this new idea in heating satisfaction. Insist on *new* Trane *Code-rated Convector-radiators.

*Code-rated: "The ratings of these convectors have been determined in conformance with Commercial Standard CS140-47, as developed cooperatively by the trade and the National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the said ratings have been approved by the Convector Rating Committee." Trane is the first Canadian Manufacturer to get this approval.

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SAY DEWAR'S

The Medal Scotch of the World!

CANADIANS BUSY ON-STAGE

—Bob Howard

JUPITER THEATRE: Radio personalities form new Toronto play-producing company. Board includes (back row, l) Glen Frankfurter, John Drainie, Edna Slatter, Paul Kligman; (seated) Len Peterson, George Robertson, Lorne Greene.

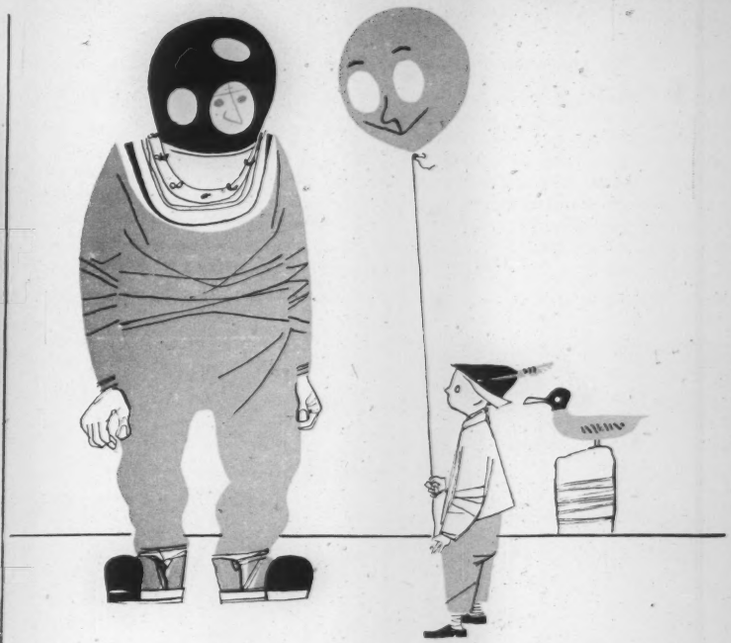
—Peter Wade

ANN MURRAY in Hart House Theatre's "The Madwoman of Chaillot," Toronto; also done by Vancouver Little Theatre.

—Canada Wide

BROADWAY SEEN: Londoner Hume Cronyn and wife Jessica Tandy in "The Four-poster," first at Niagara Falls theatre.

INDIAN TOTEM LEGEND: 11-year-old Sam Aylesworth as Raven (l), 9-year Sandy Sheinin as Frog. Play was presented in children's theatre course, in second year, at Calgary's Mount Royal College, under Torontonian Jack Medhurst.



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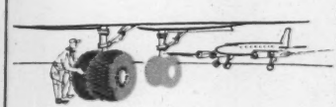

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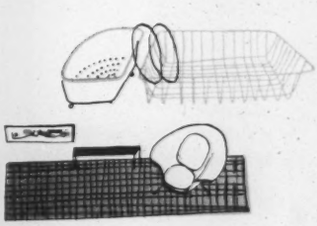

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LETTERS

Names for Canada

RECENTLY in SN's accumulated during a vacation, I noticed a letter from L. Kreutzweiser in which he speaks of the word Dominion as "meaningless" for Canada. In the BNA Act we are told that the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form one dominion under the name of Canada, and that the birthday of Canada's constitution July 1 is named by statute Dominion Day. Also it is said that the founder fathers wished to have the name Dominion used because of that lovely verse in the Bible, "And His dominion shall be from sea to sea." So, it is far from being meaningless for Canada.

Then what is wrong with the words federal and national? Nothing, of course; perfectly good useful words as thousands of others are. But why change a unique and beloved title just for the sake of change, or to ape someone else? Names can mean much, W. Shakespeare notwithstanding. Let us keep Dominion and Royal with their pleasant associations, hoping that Canada may live up to being a dominion and royal in the best sense of the words.

Halifax, NS. M. LEE

These Times!

"IT IS the American demand for beef that keeps it so shockingly high in Canada," says SATURDAY NIGHT on Oct. 6.

What utter nonsense! Beef is ten to 20 cents cheaper in the U.S. than in Canada. Compare the prices advertised in Grand Forks with those in Winnipeg.

Says SN: "Government control ended bootlegging, gangsterism and corruption."

Again what utter nonsense! Under Government control in Manitoba, bootlegging is far more plentiful than it was under prohibition. Get the figures. And as for gangsterism and corruption—read the *Winnipeg Free Press* exposé.

Winnipeg, Man. GEORGE R. BELTON

Maritime Potatoes

HAVING lived for a number of years in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I was much interested in a recent item headed "New Brunswick: Cinderella."

I was arguing with a loyal citizen of Idaho some months ago regarding Idaho potatoes vs. potatoes from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. From him I learned how the potato harvest is featured in Idaho with even a potato digging race between the mayors of rival localities for a trophy which the winning mayor proudly displays in his town for that year. I understand this race attracts visitors in large numbers. It makes good publicity and must also be very good for the mayors.

Living in Europe helps one to realize how much more Canada could do to capitalize on her beauty, tradition and resources as tourist attractions. Europeans, generally, are tremendously interested in Canada, but many are also very ignorant as to actual conditions in Canada. Canada could do with more publicity as to her attractions, living conditions, etc.

KENNETH M. BARR
Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany

Fantastic New Weapons

IN A RECENT issue, Willson Woodside says President Truman had spoken in San Francisco of "fantastic" new American weapons which could "wipe out civilization." Trouble is, Lucy might say, "Reds are not civilization."

Pointe aux Trembles, Que. D. KYDD

Here is a floor that sells! It connects a sales emblem with the product. When you plan to build or renovate, consult your architect or flooring contractor. He will help YOU plan floors that serve the purposes of your establishment.

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With Marboleum or Dominion Battleship Linoleum you can have floors which are not only easy on eyes and feet but which also direct them where you wish them to go — in the interests of your business . . . The lasting resilience, beauty and *economy* of these floors have been proved by over forty years of wear in Canadian stores, hospitals, schools and public buildings of all kinds.

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—Chambers in Halifax Chronicle-Herald

"No matter how we get it, it's still pie."

Should I Keep My Commie Friend?

By Scott Young

Writer sees danger of a Communist witch-hunt in Canada. Will an old boyhood friendship take on a new sinister light? Should he – and other Canadians – denounce such friendships now?

SCOTT YOUNG is a free-lance writer who has contributed articles to many Canadian periodicals. He has also written short stories for *Saturday Evening Post*. He was formerly article editor for *Maclean's* and earlier a CP writer. He joined the RCN during World War II as an ordinary seaman and was ultimately a public-relations officer with the rank of Lieut. He lives in Omemee, Ont.

ABOUT THE TIME I finished high school in Winnipeg I met a boy three months younger than I who became my best friend of that time. When my own family left Winnipeg, his mother, a widow, took me in and treated me as if I too were her son. We shared a room. We both wanted to be writers. He had his father's typewriter and I bought one (down payment: $4) and we sat on the edges of our twin beds at night and wrote.

One time when we had a double date for a Saturday night, but no money, he wrote four poems and sold them to the *Winnipeg Free Press* for $1.50 each and the $6 paid the freight for both of us. No friendship can last into manhood with quite that boyish intensity, but if I had to name my five best friends over the last fifteen years, he would be one of them.

The question I would like to put to the Government of Canada is this: How should I treat my friend the next time I see him, now that he has become a Communist?

I can hear a lot of people answering that question on behalf of the Government, saying, "Throw the bum out! Don't talk to the traitor! You must be part Commie yourself or you'd know the answer."

To which I could only reply, hesitantly, "So far, it's a free country." Yet I know that if Canada suddenly were to go to war against Russia, that reply would be insufficient. This is a problem in freedom of association which more and more people are having to face. Unfortunately for my peace of mind, I am one of them.

In the U.S., people like me have been dragged into public investigations, smeared, ruined; for friendships, acts, and associations in the past which were reasonably popular and certainly legal at the time. At a certain stage in each country's anti-Communist purge it seems there is no defence against past association with Communists. I think it is normal to consider the possibility that it could happen to us, too.

It could happen without war, but it would certainly happen with war, and probably would happen this way: Several days before an actual declaration of war the RCMP would jail all the Communists it could catch. It would also have to round up all the people who, by past association with Communists, could be considered potentially dangerous as fifth-columnists or saboteurs. This latter roundup would include many innocent people who, for lack of official guidance, and because we may have interpreted too literally our traditional freedoms, now are continuing to be friendly with individual Communists — even though, as in my case, the friendship started long before the man became a Communist, and, involving as it does only one Communist, normally could not be interpreted as making me a friend of Communism. But those times, if they come, will not be normal.

No policeman of that time could, or should, accept my word that a friendship with a Communist could be non-political. The plea that such association was not against the law would be the least defence of all.

A lawyer friend of mine said recently, discussing this subject, "We just have to believe in the wisdom of our judicial system. That's the only guarantee we have against the sort of witch-hunt that has gone on in the States."

He's right, and yet what is the law that our judicial system would have to use as a yardstick for measuring the anatomy of this type of treason? Examined in SATURDAY NIGHT by B. K. Sandwell recently, it is a subsection in the Canadian Criminal Code which defines treason as: "Assisting, while in or out of Canada, any enemy at war with Canada, or any armed forces against whom Canadian forces are engaged in hostilities whether or not a state of war exists between Canada and the country whose forces they are."

If you consider Russians synonymous with Communists, and our troops now in Korea or later in some other part of the world happen to be engaged in fighting Communists, and by some means a Canadian Communist is able to help those brother Communists by spying or sabotage, then I think that under that law even letting a Communist use a telephone in your house is courting treason. You may say that is an extreme view, and I agree. It happens that, like my lawyer friend above, I do believe in the fairness of our judiciary.

IF YOU CAN read the foregoing and look at yourself and your family and say, "We have nothing to fear; we're in the clear," then you're lucky. Because there are tens of thousands who are not in the clear. It is on their behalf as well as my own I will try here to examine the means by which a man can qualify for witch-hunt material here in Canada. I shall also suggest a way by which we may evade in Canada the involving of innocent men and women in such a witch-hunt, should it ever take place.

I think there are two means by which an innocent man may be tarred with the red brush. One is by having his name included on Communist mailing lists (this has caught many in the U.S.) and the other is by public denunciation.

I know I'm on some Communist mailing lists. A few years ago a Communist paper arrived in the mail with a letter from the editor which went something like this: "You have been recommended to us as a person who wants to know the facts." I still don't know who had recommended me.

And just last year another newly-revealed Communist, a man with whom I had been friendly after his discharge from the RAF, in which he'd been a squadron leader, sent me a copy of the Stockholm Peace Petition and asked my signature. His letter, no doubt meant to be flattering, said I had been nominated as one who would be willing to take my place alongside "such other great artists as Pablo Picasso and Paul Robeson," in working for peace by signing this peace petition.

Of course, many Canadians fell for similar flattering approaches, allied to their honest desire for peace, and signed, and have lived to regret it. I did not sign, but I was so worried by this further attention from Communists that when I refused, and delivered a lecture of my own by letter on political honesty, I made sure that some influential friends of mine saw the reply in case I ever needed their support for my character. But there is no doubt about it, I am on some Communist lists as a prospect, even though by now I must be considered not immediately malleable material.

And I don't think I'd go far (in time of hysteria or war) without being denounced publicly, even without the evidence of the mailing lists. The fact that I have not revoked my friendship with

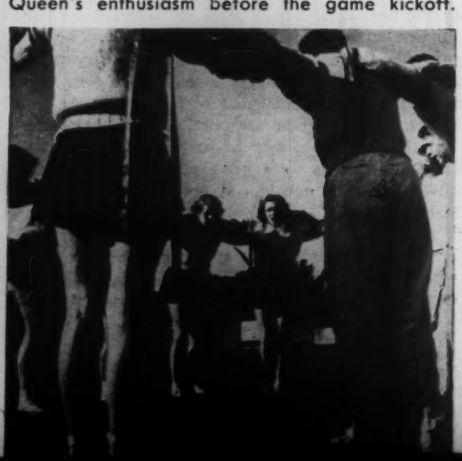
CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

WEEKEND starts for George MacPherson, Regina, and date Lynne Whittaker, Cornwall, Ont.

STUDENTS UNION is favorite Queen's rendezvous. Lynne and George catch up over milk.

FRESHETTES are on display in initiation costumes in parade to Queen's Richardson Stadium.

CHEERLEADERS, traditionally garbed, whip up Queen's enthusiasm before the game kickoff.



GLOOM OF DEFEAT blankets Queen's bench as battered players reflect the tide of McGill sweeping Queen's. First-quarter tie was broken by Redmen's passing and Queen's fumbles. Redmen won 14 to 7.

COLLEGE RAZZLE-DAZZLE

FOOTBALL WEEKEND

Story by Kim McIlroy

Pictures by Bob Howard

FOR western and eastern Interprovincial Rugby Union fans, the game's the thing and just about the only thing. Except between the hours of two and four-thirty, there's nothing much to distinguish a Fall Saturday from any other.

Not so on Canadian campuses from coast to coast, wherever rugby is played. Call it "football" if you will; it doesn't really matter, since Canadian rugby or football is the grand-daddy of all games played on this continent with an ovoid pigskin, ever since the McGills showed their game to the Harvards back in 1874.

In the universities, the rugby game is merely the excuse—albeit a mighty important one—for a weekend which may commence on Friday afternoon and wind up Sunday night. Innumerable activities are thought up by the ingenious undergraduates to fill the time before the opening kickoff and after the final whistle.

On a recent Friday, a SATURDAY NIGHT photographer travelled to Kingston, Ontario, to spend a couple of days wandering about the tree-shaded grounds and ivy-decked buildings of 110-year-old Queen's University, taking pictures of the variegated activities that are typical of a college football weekend, 1951 style.

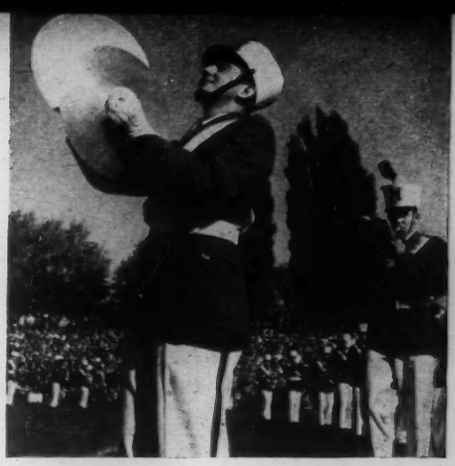
Queen's was modelled on Scottish universities, and the plaid is everywhere, of every clan, mingled with the school's traditional red, yellow and blue. Superimpose on this the brilliant red and white of old McGill, and the result is something!

ON AN OCCASION when any girl in the world would like to look her best, the fate of the freshmen coeds is sad, though very funny. The Meds freshettes weren't badly off. They attended the game tastefully attired in pyjamas and tams. The costume prescribed for their non-medical sisters, however, ran to such horrors as hair tucked under tams to leave the ears showing, skirts scalloped to the knees with clothes pegs, red, yellow, and blue balloons flying from the tam tassel, and four-foot tails.

The program of dances laid on for the students and their guests makes the social week-end for the spectators as taxing as the athletic weekend for the players. At Queen's there were tea dances after the game, two big formal affairs in the evening, and, in betweentimes, innumerable impromptu affairs.

Of the game itself, the least said the better. Queen's tried hard, and were only beaten by a touchdown and change. And there's always next year.

Sunday was quiet on the campus, for obvious reasons.



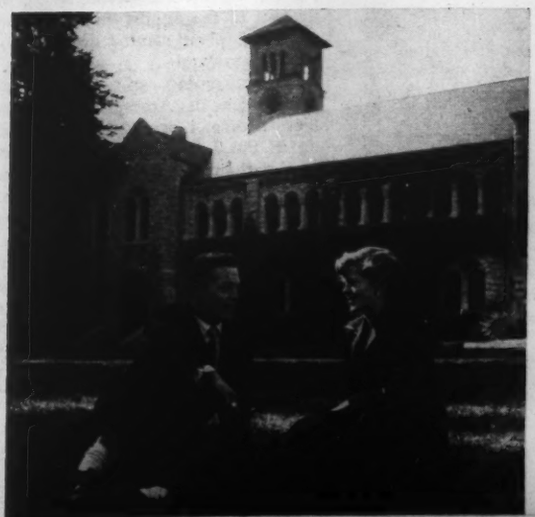
McGILL'S band is all-male, as are cheerleaders. College forbids co-ed participation in hi-jinks.

WHIPPING flagging hopes of Queen's prompts Peggy Menendez to a flying leap of enthusiasm.

THIRD quarter brought dejected Queen's supporters something to cheer about. Celia Frances of Ottawa and two friends revive dampened spirits when team makes lone TD.

GOODNIGHT kiss ends day for Lynne and George. The sting of defeat has passed off.

QUEEN'S plays host to victorious McGill at afternoon dance in Ban Righ Hall. Two formal dances were held in the evening, one in austere Grant Hall, the other in the college gym.



QUIET MOMENTS mark Sunday morning. George takes Lynne on a tour of the Queen's campus. Clock tower in the background is on Grant Hall, long-famed college landmark.

EUROPE ON WHEELS

"AS WE CAME BY"

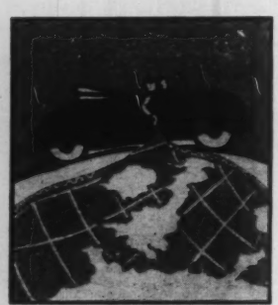
by Judith Robinson

—Myfanwy

IN THE PLANE from Edinburgh to London an American reporter began to talk. What a country! he said. Functions on pure coincidence and I love it.

'Smorning, he said, when I waked up and heard the wind and saw the clouds sitting flat on top of the castle I thought sure this flight would be off. But I figured I might as well check so I rolled over and called the airport terminal. No answer. And after I'd got up and washed and shaved and dressed and packed and had my morning tea—that's right, my morning tea—and it was about time to start for the airport bus if I was going to, I called again. No answer. So then I called the airport. No answer. So I got the night porter to call Glasgow airport where this flight starts. They didn't answer either.

By that time my Middle-west was up, the American reporter said, and I put in what they call a trunk call for British European Airways' London office. The gal kept me hanging for a couple of light years and then told me she was sorry but the trunk lines were all engaged. So then, I said to myself Brother, look out. In this country things aren't done that way. They happen. G'wan down to the airport terminal and keep your shirt on.



—A. A. Macdonald, ARCA
JACKET DESIGN

I came down to the airport terminal, the American reporter said; that grimy little cubbyhole back of the railway station news stand; and it was closed and locked. So I got me a porter and between us we hunted up the third assistant station master and by the time we'd found him I'd come all over Middle-west again. I told him the bus for the airport was due to leave in exactly seven minutes from the terminal in his station and the terminal in his station wasn't open yet. I said I had to know whether the Glasgow-London flight had been cancelled and if not would it be picking up at Edinburgh and how could I find out when Glasgow and Edinburgh airport offices didn't answer and the terminal in his station wasn't open? He was very soothing. He told me he dared say the terminal would be open in a little time now, if I would care to wait.

I came back, the American said, and I stood outside the locked door with my stuff, and I waited, and he was right. A couple of minutes before the bus was scheduled to leave, a little red-headed fellow came along and unlocked the door and let himself in and closed it and switched on the light and disappeared.

Disappeared, the American said, but I didn't yell. I was remembering again that this is the country where things just happen. So I trailed in after the rest of you and sat down and watched the second hand of the clock go around and when it had gone around twice the little red-headed fellow turned up from somewhere and said if we cared to start for the airport the bus was waiting beyond the taxi stand. And sure enough it was; you could see it.

But I was fool enough, the American reporter said, to ask him if he knew whether the flight would be cancelled this weather. He said he couldn't say for sure, sir, but he would scarcely think so. They seldom were. He would suggest going out to the airport. So I trailed after the rest of you again and climbed aboard and sat waiting for a bus driver to appear. And presently one did and after he'd arranged a few odd things around the dash to his taste and leaned out to have a little joke with a couple of porters and another little joke with three or four other porters, we started.

You know, you were fuming too, the American said. And you know we missed every traffic light getting out of town and stopped for every last schoolchild at every crossing and for every old dame wandering down the middle of the road with her string-bag to join the morning queue. And yet we were just pottering along the straight to the airport entrance when the damn plane slanted down out of a cloud to land.

Perfect timing, and all by sheer coincidence, the American said. I love these people. I don't know how they do it, but I love them for it. I feel sorrier than hell their luck can't last . . . Look, I came over here on my first job, a kid from the Middle West, and I covered the miners' march on London. That'd be four or five years after the first world war. They walked all the way from Scotland, some of them, and from Durham and Yorkshire and Wales. They were hungry and they didn't have any boots to speak of, or shirts under their dirty coats. And they were good guys, or most of them were; a damn sight better than I would have been in the same jam.

Afterwards I got around and saw the places they came from, the American said. I was from the Middle West. I'd never seen poverty before; not real poverty; and I can't forget it. I ask you, how could anybody expect the men and women who lived in it, or the kids they brought up in it, to forget? So what would you do in their place? Vote for the party that was in power when you were drawing pictures on sidewalks, or tootling in street bands for halfpence? Or vote for the people that tell you they're the only reason you've got a job and a decent suit of clothes and a full belly right now?

That's the way I'm figuring the election, the American reporter said. I may be wrong; you can never count on the English not to take a little flier on a favorite like old Winnie, but that's the way I figure it for that's the way I'd be thinking if I was in their shoes. I'd be all screwy of course but I wouldn't know that. Not yet . . .

I look at them, decent and happy and all trusting in coincidence not to let them down, and I think the poor guys, they don't know what's getting ready to hit them. I love these people, the American reporter said, and it makes me sort of sick.

JUDITH ROBINSON *is one of Canada's most gifted writers in the use of simple prose for the immediate creation of mood and character. In 1950 she returned to England and the continent after an absence of ten years and has now put between covers the scene which the gap of time and a savage war had brought.* SATURDAY NIGHT *here presents a characteristic extract from her new book "As We Came By" which is now published in Canada by Dent* ($2.75).

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME

by Willson Woodside

THE SPECIAL *Collier's* issue on how the Soviet Union was defeated and its peoples liberated in World War III, all written as from Moscow, Kiev, etc., in 1960, made exceptionally interesting two books lately come to hand. One is a shrewd observation of Moscow and the Muscovites today, and the other about an utterly different liberation of Russia in 1974.

Harold Laycock had the chance, and took it, to go to Moscow as assistant editor of *British Ally. Moscow Close-Up* (Ryerson, $2.25) is a picturesque and convincing record of a sincere effort both to promote private Anglo-Russian friendship and to find what makes Ivan and Tanya tick.

On first view Moscow appeared to Laycock as "a clutter of shabby humanity against an ornate Tsarist backcloth." He speaks of "this dingy scuffle, which is the everyday life of the Communist Mecca," of the "threadbare nondescripts" and "grey little Stakhanovites" whom he met in the dining room of the Metropole. The traffic is terrific; trolley buses run on the main streets one-a-minute, and he never saw a taxi-driver who was not "intent on reaching his mother's death-bed in time."

When the Laycocks moved to a flat on a main street in the suburbs, individual Russians quickly appear in the story as human beings, and the writer finds much to like in them. A gusty sense of humor is "one mighty characteristic," which is instanced over and over again; another is fondness for children, cats and flowers. The honesty which they encountered in many dealings with ordinary citizens impressed them greatly, as did a strong sense of thrift. He saw more drunkenness, however, at all hours than he had in twenty other capitals.

The writer could have allowed himself to feel completely frustrated in Moscow, so closely was he watched and so effectively kept from making any real acquaintance with Russians. The doorway to his apartment house and the doorway to *British Ally* were guarded day and night, and his every coming and going reported to the MVD.

But the supervision of the population is little less severe. They are called upon on numberless occasions to produce their *documenti;* and on the busy boulevard in front of Laycock's place there was a checkpoint for auto traffic. All day long, every day, a militiaman and militiawoman flagged down cars and trucks, and examined drivers' and passengers' papers, as well as the goods being carried.

Embassy people and important foreign journalists are followed everywhere by an MVD car with a driver and four mobsters, sometimes bumper to bumper. On one occasion a group of young servicemen from the U.S. Embassy took great joy in leading their shadows right through the ritual of a Turkish bath!

The most delightful story, however, is of a day at the race-track. It was complete with pari-mutuel windows and ex-jockey tipsters. But the public followed the races in complete silence! That didn't faze a group of Americans in the "royal box." They cheered in their horses in what they fancied to be Russian: *Nomer ahdin!* and so on. By the last race some Russian wit started shouting *Numbair One!*, and half the stand took it up!

Our observer, therefore, is encouraged to think that the mere melting of the Iron Curtain would solve a lot of problems of Russian-Western relations. Among strangers in the stores and markets and street-cars, and the few people on his paper whom he had any chance to get to know, the poisonous diet of anti-British propaganda which people seemed to believe quite failed to check kindly feelings.

(The second book, on the great happenings of 1974, will be reviewed next week).

WHEN MOSLEMS CRY "HOLY WAR!"

by Sebastian Haffner

London.

THE PAKISTANI Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, was the third leading Moslem statesman to be assassinated this year. Earlier, the Persian Prime Minister, General Rasmara, had been murdered in March, and King Abdullah of Jordan in July. But these are only the most prominent recent victims of assassination in the Moslem world. Besides them, the Persian Minister of Education was also murdered this year, and if one looks back over the past year or two, one has to add to the list seven Egyptian Ministers or Prime Ministers, two Syrian Prime Ministers, and a Lebanese Premier.

Nearly all the victims of assassination were, or were suspected to be, "Westerners"—men who tried to cooperate, or at least to come to terms, with the leading Powers of Western civilization, who had had a Western education, or Western contacts, and who stood for the "modernization" and "progress" of their countries in the Western sense of these words. Their murderers were nearly always representatives of the same mixture of political emotions; fanatical religious zealotry, extreme nationalism, hatred of everything foreign in general and everything Western in particular, and devotion to "holy war".

It is probably wrong to suppose that behind all these murders there is a widespread, deliberate, and purposeful plot. But even so they are a portent of possibly very grave political developments.

One is reminded of the last large-scale series of political murders, which took place in Germany in the early years of the Weimar Republic, notably of the Finance Minister,

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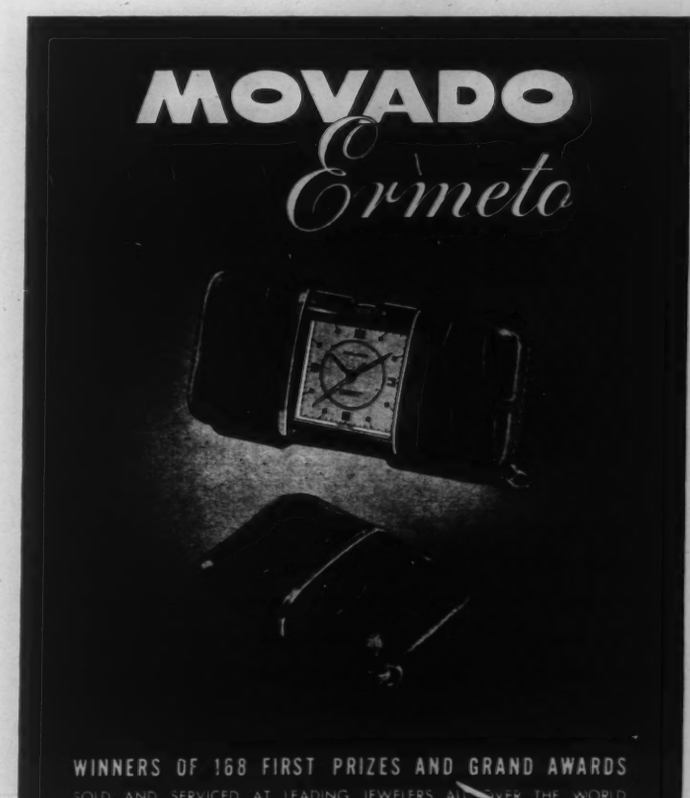

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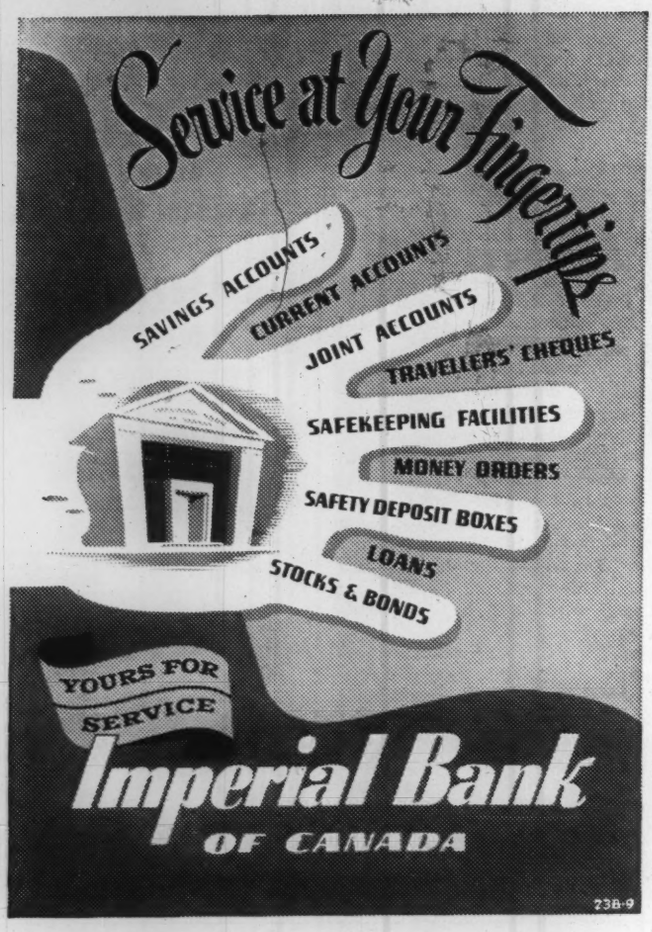

—International

"FIRE BRIGADE" of British paratroops, stationed on Cyprus for Iranian crisis, have been moved to Suez. Imperialism no longer provides the answer to rising Middle East nationalism, but fanaticism effectively blocks a new compromise.

Erzberger, and the Foreign Minister, Rathenau. These murders, also, were at that time the work of individuals or small groups, without a common organization or a clear political program; but those individuals, too, had a curiously identical mental make-up and were driven by the same explosive mixture of political emotions.

Hitler was at that time unknown outside the world of Munich beer cellars. Nevertheless, it is clear in retrospect that these murders were manifestations of exactly the mentality which within a decade was to produce Hitler's Third Reich—that in them the thing which was to become known as Nazism was already active before it had a leader, an organization, a program, or even a name.

Could it be that a similarly dangerous and irreconcilable movement is in the making in the Moslem world? If so, it would certainly confront the West with great problems and dangers.

At Dangerous Stage

Seen in a historic perspective, the Moslem world is now at a very dangerous stage of its development. Islam has, of all world religions, probably still the strongest grip on its adherents; and it has always been a fighting religion. At the same time, the Islamic world has adopted the Western concept of nationalism (perhaps the most dangerous and inflammable element in the amalgam of modern Western civilization), and it has sufficiently nibbled at science and industrialism to want its fruits, without as yet being able to grow them by its own efforts. Nor has it learned the new social techniques of the West by which industrialism is humanized.

It has accumulated resentment through several generations' experience of Western Imperialism, and has by now become sufficiently independent to translate this resentment into action. And it is torn between the wish to be as strong, wealthy and powerful as the hated and alien West, and the equally strong wish to retain and affirm those beliefs and institutions which prevent it from becoming strong, wealthy, and powerful. From such insoluble dilemmas civilizations easily tend to escape into violence.

British policy, at least for the last thirty years, has been one of consistent and deliberate appeasement of Moslem nationalism—in contrast to French policy, which continues unashamedly to be one of imperialism and assimilation. It looked for some years as if the British policy was more successful than the French one, but recent experiences throw some doubt on its superior wisdom.

Bitter Conflict Ahead?

To give in to national aspirations of dependent communities, even if the communities concerned have as yet little of the attributes of viable nationhood except fanatical nationalism, and even if premature political independence retards their economic and social progress and interrupts the process of Westernization, may still be defensible on the ground that it avoids conflict. If it does not avoid conflict but leads, at a slightly later stage, to even more bitter conflict, the case for it becomes very thin indeed.

It now looks as if the national emancipation or near-emancipation of the Moslem States, at a stage when they were mid-way in the difficult transition from one civilization to another, has left them with a split mind and is releasing dangerous and violent forces which threaten to pass out of the control of the rational and Westernized leaders of the original emancipation movements.

If the thin crust of these leaders is broken up by assassination and intimidation, the West may find itself faced with forces as feverish and irrational as those of European Fascism and Nazism to which they bear some resemblance. If this political sickness should spread through the Moslem world, which inhabits almost uninterruptedly the whole land-strip from Morocco to Indonesia, it could produce a world crisis of the first magnitude and a crucial test for Western civilization and the Powers which represent it.—*OFNS.*

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66E

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

HOW TO COVER POLITICS

FOR YEARS, since they were newspaper moppets with circulation in the tens of thousands only, the Toronto *Daily Star* and the *Telegram* have been a-feudin'.

Where there was a chance at all to disagree they would be sure to take opposite sides. But nowhere has the feud been so evident as in politics. Political partisanship in the Liberal *Star* and the Tory *Tely* traditionally has left little room in the news columns, as well as the editorial comment, for the other side.

But even with this long tradition the last federal election saw all records broken. During that campaign a reader who wanted to have any idea at all of what was really going on had to buy both the *Star* and the *Tely*.

Their conduct was so extreme that following the election there was editorial comment across the country, including articles in national magazines. It was pointed out that in size at least the two newspapers had grown into manhood (the *Star's* circulation now is better than 416,000, the *Telegram's* 200,000) and it was suggested they might begin to act accordingly.

There were signs the criticism registered with the *Tely*. Since then in any elections it has followed the practice of running a special news section on its pages which groups all parties together and tries to give equal coverage to each, side by side.

But not the *Star!* In the current Provincial election campaign it started from the first as if to surpass anything in the book in the way of biased news coverage.

Liberal leader Walter Thomson and his pronouncements were spread across its pages from front to back in huge cuts and columns-long stories, while the opposition was allotted microscopic space, usually in the back pages.

In one edition there were 16 news columns devoted to Thomson, his face (in 6 full columns) and his supporters. The CCF, with which the *Star* has from time to time played opportunistic "footie", got a column this day. The Progressive-Conservatives rated a half-column, and it was about a former member who had been asked not to run again.

This was enough even for the Toronto and District Labor Council which has been traditionally friendly to the *Star*. At a public meeting it passed a near-unanimous vote castigating the Liberal paper for its unbalanced coverage.

There were signs the buxom *Star*, which has always looked on labor as its prize beau, may have listened to this voice. The next day in an edition which reported the criticism of itself, it also carried nearly two columns of a report of a speech by Premier Frost.

Alberta:

BITTER HARVEST

ACROSS the western Prairies, and particularly in Alberta, the effects of a disastrous harvest season began to be sharply felt last week.

In Calgary, milk producers warned that, since most of 1951's "bumper" crop of coarse grains was lying inaccessible under six inches to a foot of snow, and was likely now to lie there until spring, milk production would almost certainly fall off. Calgary dairy-men asked the Provincial Utilities Board for a three-cent boost in the price of milk (from 19 to 22 cents a quart) but they warned that some form of rationing may be necessary at mid-winter.

Southern Alberta's beef-producers were also reading the danger signs of the threatened feed shortage. They began unloading their stocks. In three days, 6,819 cattle, 1,230 hogs and 488 sheep arrived at the Calgary stockyards for sale and slaughter—more than 3,500 head on one day alone. On the third day, the stockyards announced they would accept no more shipments for the balance of the week. Veteran cattlemen gloomily warned that the rush to sell could have only one effect if kept up: a sharp break in the price of beef. The average consumer could see nothing unpleasant in this prospect, except that he knew full well that the glut now almost inevitably meant a more severe shortage, and even higher prices, later on.

Meanwhile, Southern Alberta's early winter showed no signs of receding. Calgary temperatures remained steady at between 10 and 25 above and then, while chilled citizens anxiously looked for an improvement, suddenly plummeted to zero. Alberta Wheat Pool officials finally accepted the inevitable, announced that it was "unlikely" that any more threshing could be done this year. The announcement came as no surprise: nothing but an uninterrupted three-week spell of warm, dry weather could save the crop now. Most of what had promised to be No. 1 Northern, the world's finest wheat, would almost certainly be unmillable anyway. But even as feed it was useless so long as it lay beneath its blanket of snow.

—CP from DND

INSPECTION: With the ship's company of HMCS Cayuga during a visit to the Korean theatre, Rear-Admiral W. B. Creery, Flag Officer Pacific Coast, stops to chat with AB. Donald B. Paull of Rosetown, Sask.

Saskatchewan:

CRY FOR HELP

PREMIER T. C. Douglas has lent his voice to the plea of farmers and others that the Federal Government authorize the wheat board to make an advance payment on the initial price on farm-stored wheat.

Mr. Douglas made his request in a letter to PM St. Laurent. Previously, J. L. Phelps had advocated that such a step be taken and the Saskatchewan Farmers Union raised the question in a brief which it presented to the Provincial Government.

In September, Opposition Leader Walter Tucker wrote Hon. C. D. Howe asking for an advance payment on the initial price for wheat which the farmer must store on his farm for lack of elevator space. He also asked a monthly payment to cover storage costs for six or seven months.

Premier Douglas, in his latest submission, urged an advance payment of up to 75 per cent of the initial price because present lack of storage space prevented the farmer from delivering his wheat to the elevators.

Failure to make some provision would hurt the prairie economy, Mr. Douglas pointed out. Implement companies, lumber yards, local merchants have helped finance farmers through the current harvest and faced the prospect of not being able to collect nor pay their own creditors.

—George Lilley from CP

TWELFTH Principal of Queen's University and first to be a Queen's graduate, Dr. W. A. Mackintosh was installed with full ceremony. He is seen here with Prime Minister St. Laurent and Premier Frost of Ontario before the banquet.

Happy Anniversary

. . . John Collingwood Reade

The popular news analyst and writer is celebrating his 25th year of radio broadcasting. Thousands who listen daily to John Collingwood Reade will want to extend their congratulations to one of radio's outstanding news commentators. And whatever *you're* celebrating—an Anniversary or some other glad occasion—enjoy Labatt's Anniversary Ale. The remarkable *lightness* and *smoothness* of Anniversary Ale have made this golden brew Canada's most popular beverage for special occasions. Get a case today and you'll know why—ask for *lighter, smoother* Labatt's Anniversary Ale. John Labatt Limited.

The swing is DEFINITELY *to Labatt's*

First brewed to celebrate Mr. John and Mr. Hugh Labatt's 50th Anniversary, Labatt's Anniversary Ale quickly became a popular favourite. Try it today and you'll know why!

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One customer reports 70 established plants from one packet of seed and many report plant counts over 50. One customer had 46 plants in bud 7 months from sowing. You too can easily grow these lovely and fascinating plants from seed with variations of form and color in most every planting. Cultural folder free with order. This rare seed is available for immediate delivery at $1.00 per packet.

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Nova Scotia:

GOOD HUNTING

ONE of the most famous fighting ships of World War II, HMCS *Iroquois*, was commissioned on Trafalgar Day ceremonies at Halifax.

For the past 20 months, the Tribal-class ship has been undergoing an extensive refit and reconversion to fit her for her new role in Canada's expanding anti-submarine navy. Her 4.7 inch guns which pounded German ships and fortifications during Channel patrols are gone, and in their place are modern, fast - firing radar - controlled weapons which will make her sting even sharper.

The *Iroquois* is expected to be ready for workup trials early in November but her future operational commitments have not yet been announced.

Ordered from a British shipyard, she was commissioned Nov. 30, 1942. Most brilliant action by *Iroquois* came in August of 1944 when on patrol in the English Channel she engaged enemy ships in several actions, destroyed several and drove others of the Nazis ashore.

Commanding officer of *Iroquois* is William M. Landymore, Ottawa. In his address to the ship's company, Commander Landymore wished them "a very happy commission with many days of fine sailing and good hunting."

Quebec:

SUBSISTENCE

AN ENQUIRING reporter has learned that despite bounding living costs — and despite Montreal's reputation as a "high cost" town — it is possible to stay alive in Canada's largest community for a total of $4.50 a week.

He set up his research bureau on "The Main," the blowsy, beery street which bisects Montreal and is home for the sailor, the bum, the prostitute and the low-income family.

Here you can buy a suit for $15, a bed for the night for a quarter, three movies for 34 cents, a plate of soup for a nickel and a heaping plate of pigs' feet for 30 cents. Lamb stew is the real buy, however, at 15 cents a serving.

As the reporter learned:

"It is easy to calculate that the cost of survival per week on 'The Main' can be as low as $4.50. For a little extra you can dress with respectability and for a few cents more become a patron of the theatre, although it is unlikely you will become an epicurean, a man of sartorial elegance, or a discerning critic of the drama."

But you will be alive and well fed.

■ The sound of army boots and sharp commands echoed over the Montreal waterfront once again this late fall as 134 men of the advance party of the Canadian 27th Brigade Group took ship for Europe.

New Brunswick:

THE MAIN DRAG

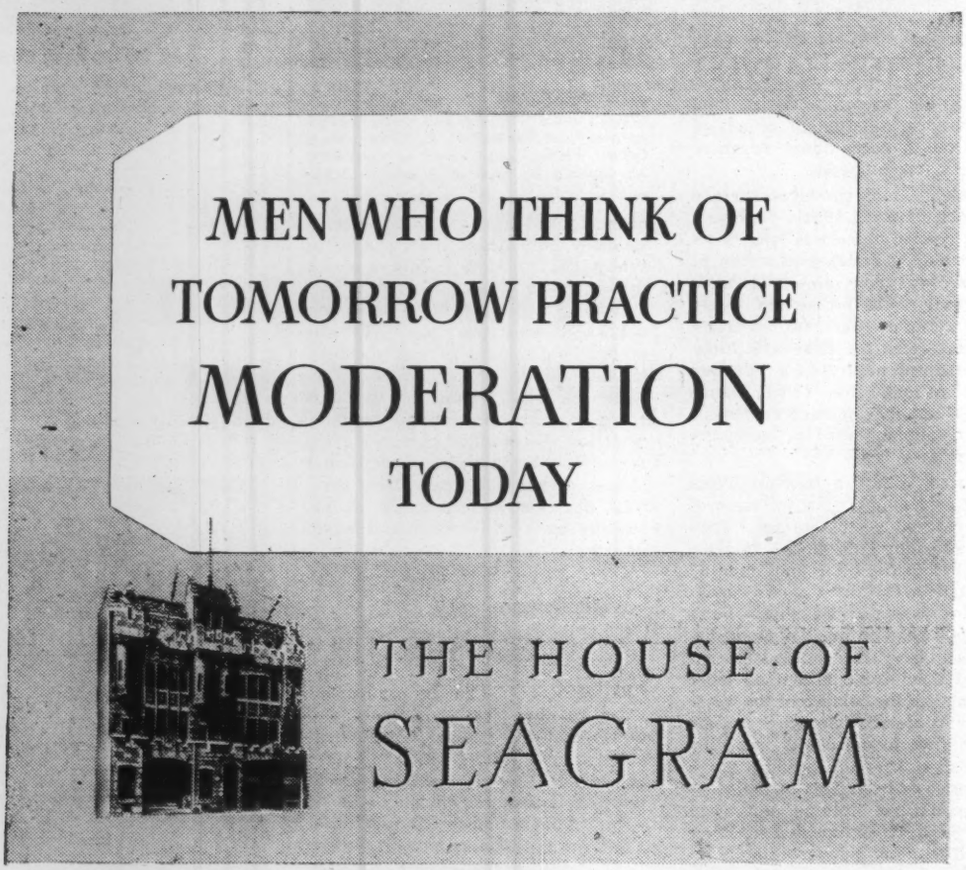
THE YOUNG and vigorous Union of New Brunswick Towns, headed by Edmundston's Mayor H. E. Marmen, is pressing for a solution to a problem that perennially bothers the smaller NB communities: Should they have to pay for the upkeep of main streets that are really part of the provincial highway routes?

Because this question has been stalemated for years, motorists sometimes have the disconcerting experience of rolling along relatively smooth provincial paved roads and then being jolted by bumps and ruts on reaching a town's outer limits.

Under existing legislation, Minister of Public Works W. S. Anderson may reimburse a town or incorporated village for up to 75 per cent of the amount it spends to "reconstruct" a street that is a link between sections of provincial highway.

But as far as ordinary maintenance goes, the towns are on their own. Their indignant councils contend it is time for the provincial government to assume the bulk of the upkeep cost, especially as much of the street damage is caused by long-haul truck traffic passing through.

The opposing viewpoint is that the towns and their merchants benefit substantially from being on the principal travel routes; few of the smaller



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MONTREAL'S DORVAL AIRPORT...WHERE STETSONS LED THE NEXT BRAND APPROXIMATELY 5 to 1

centres would want to see the province, in accepting the responsibility, build new highway links that would by-pass them altogether.

Manitoba:

"MINE ENEMIES"

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Manitoba, is normally a peaceful little city. But in the past few weeks the calm of the community was shattered by a mayoralty campaign which literally dripped with vitriol and verbal mayhem.

When the smoke had cleared no one was too much surprised to find Rev. Lloyd Henderson had been re-elected for a third consecutive two-year term as chief magistrate of the city. Least surprised of all was Mr. Henderson, Canada's and possibly North America's only clergyman-mayor. He received 2,092 votes, the largest number ever given a Portage la Prairie mayoralty candidate. That was 296 votes more than the number received by his opponent, Keith Stewart.

The battle of words between Stewart and Henderson raged unchecked for a month before election day. Stewart charged the fiery pastor had caused "a lamentable lack of harmony" in the city's administration, impeding progress of the community.

A host of subjects over which the mayor had bickered with aldermen at council meetings added fuel to the fires. Possibly the most heated controversy arose from Henderson's charges that the RCMP were giving inefficient coverage to the city.

The friction between the RCMP chief and mayor has now reached such a stage that, according to Henderson, "we don't even speak to each other." He had heard rumors that certain RCMP officers had threatened to ask for a transfer from Portage if he was re-elected, Mayor Henderson said. "That will suit me just fine." Shortly after his re-election Oct. 20, Henderson walked into the police office and advised the men they had "the same boss" for two more years.

And the day after his re-election Mr. Henderson read his staunch congregation at First Presbyterian church a portion of the 27th Psalm:

"When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh they stumbled and fell . . . and now shall mine head be lifted up above mine enemies around me. . ."

—CP

REV. MAYOR HENDERSON

IN THE CELLAR

LIKE every other metropolitan area in Canada, the prospect of adequate and desirable housing for low-income families in Winnipeg is "hopeless." That's the word from William Courage, the city's housing supervisor. In Winnipeg the housing headache affects mostly those earning $175 or less a month.

The higher income families haven't too much difficulty in locating suitable houses or self-contained suites—if they have few or no children at all. Generally the rent for such quarters amounts to about one one-hundredth of the value of the premises. That is, if a house is valued at $7,500 the rent usually will be $75 a month.

The low-income group, however, is up against a brick wall when attempting to find half-decent accommodation. Many Winnipeg families, some with five or more children, have to accept cellar accommodation at high rental rates.

Mr. Courage believes the situation will become worse as accommodation available continues to decrease. There is considerably less construction for domestic purposes underway now than a year ago.

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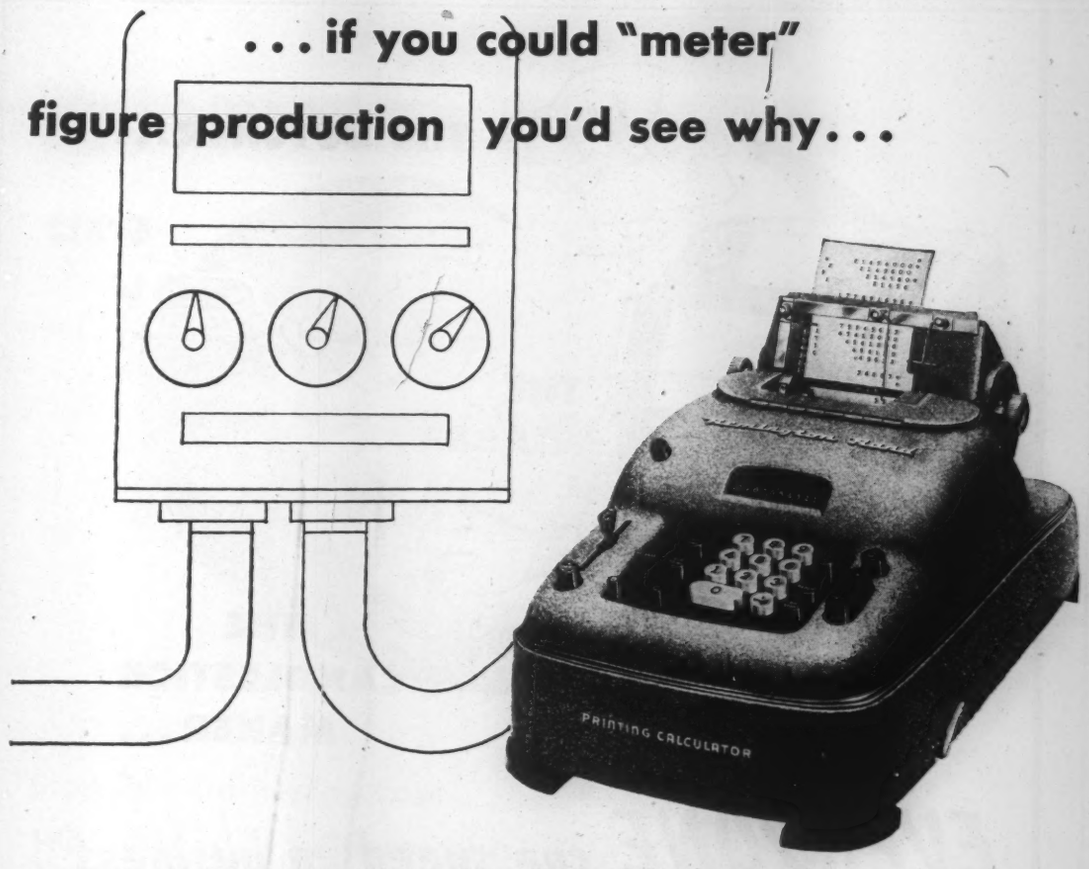

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LONDON LETTER

LABOR'S SCARE EFFORT FAILED

by Philip Vernon

London.

THE FIRST THING that the election has made clear is that there is no great enthusiasm for the Conservative Party. The most potent factor in the Conservatives' favor has not been a positive desire to have a Conservative Government, but an almost entirely negative feeling that it is "time for a change."

There is nothing to be criticized in such an attitude on the part of the electors. The desire for a change is the mainspring of Parliamentary Government: it is what keeps the floating voters floating. How powerful this attitude is one can infer from the fact that since 1868, when the two-party system was established in Britain, no Party has won more than two successive elections—except the Liberal Party in 1910, and it was returned only with the support of the Irish Members.

History therefore suggests that Labor was from the start fighting a losing battle at this election: that if it won the election it would be a reversal of all previous precedents. And in the English constitution as in English political life precedents are not to be discounted.

—Miller

BACK TO NUMBER TEN

The desire for a change is connected with all the popular grievances which accumulate against any Government during its period of power. Thus, although the Conservatives offered no clearer remedy for the rising cost of living than has Labor, (as the party in opposition) they gained most from this, the foremost of all grievances.

During the past 18 months the Labor Government has been guilty of so many lapses from ordinary competence that the Conservatives have not suffered from a lack of ammunition. Indeed what is remarkable is not that the Conservatives have won the election, but that they won it by such a comparatively small majority. The remarkable narrowing of the gap between the Conservative and Labor Parties during the campaign suggested that the Labor Party could still hold the loyalty of many men and women who were ready to grumble to the public opinion pollsters.

What is the nature of this bond? I think it is, first, that in Britain today there is still a general impression of comparative prosperity. Politicians and economists may warn about approaching economic crises, but the retort they invite is: "If this is crisis, let us have it all the time." It is, of course, an illusory prosperity; an inflationary situation which, as one Conservative has said, gives many people the feeling that they are at a jolly party. But the illusion is not easily destroyed, and while the prosperity appeared to exist, many people who are enjoying it were wary of changing governments.

The second reason for Labor's hold on a substantial section of the electors was that the Conservatives had not yet recovered from the defeat of 1945, and were afraid of making a confident appeal to the people on

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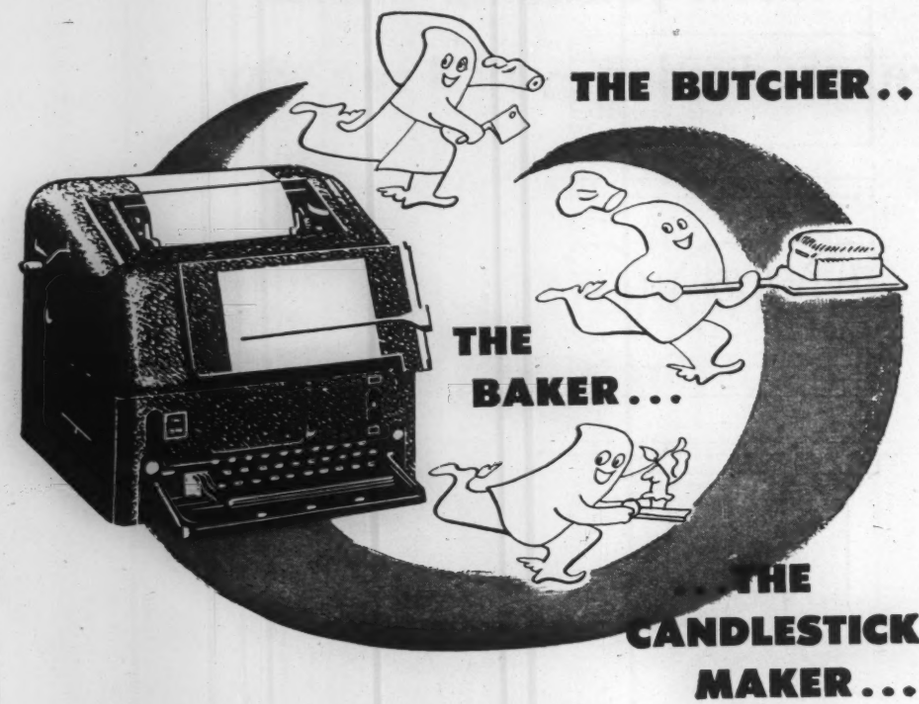

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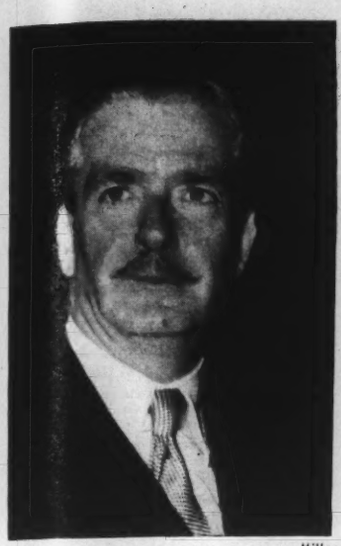

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great many people in this country really were frightened of what the Conservatives might do if they got in. But it is one thing being frightened and quite another to be publicly influenced by people who try to exploit that secret fear. Just as in 1945 Mr. Churchill, and others, achieved the opposite of what they intended by evoking the totalitarian bogeyman, so the Labor Party did much the same thing in reverse. The immediate British response to any attempt to paint half the nation in lurid colors is a cheerful: "Come off it." Because the sense of being all British together is stronger than the sense of party. —*OFNS*

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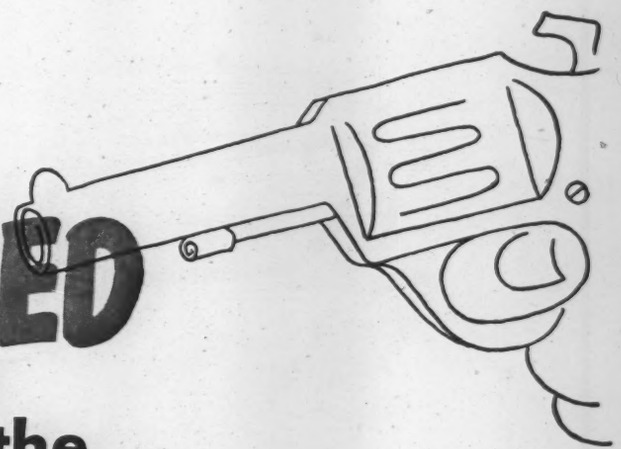

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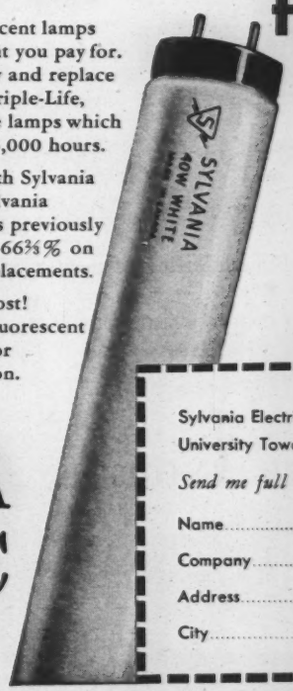

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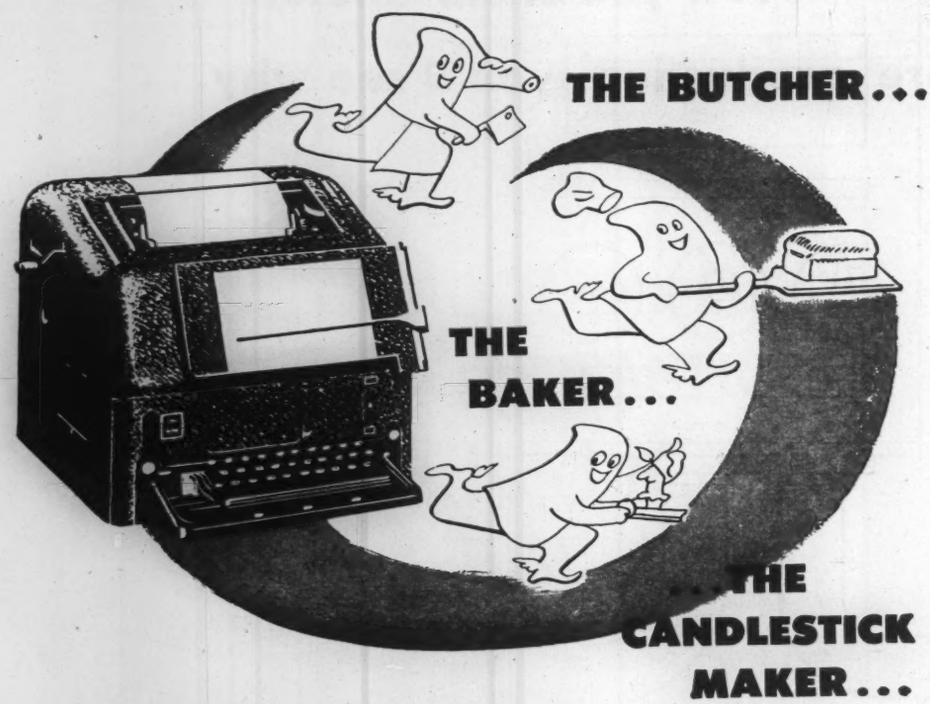

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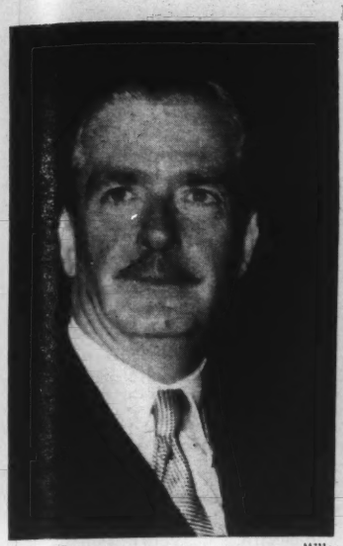

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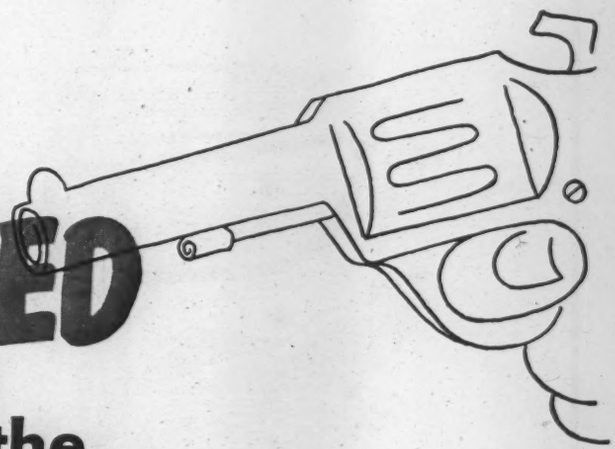

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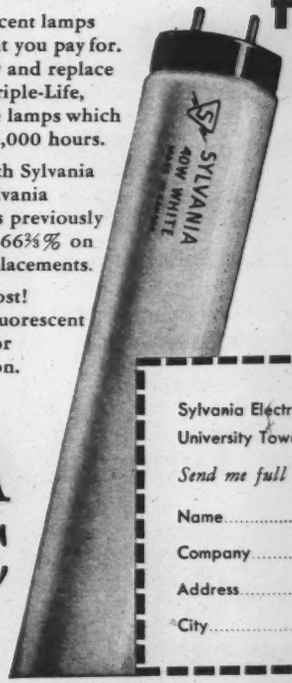

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SHALL I KEEP MY RED FRIEND?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

my boyhood roommate who has become a Communist would ensure that.

To explain the background to that, I have to cover some years. I would sound ridiculous if I told you the details of the things I shared as a youth with this man who now is a sinister figure to many people. So let's pick it up when we were adults. He was in the Army long before I joined the Navy. He didn't get overseas, because he was so good a writer that a Government department got him on loan from the army to write plays and films which were part of the wartime propaganda effort. He was in Ottawa just after New Year's of 1945 when I returned from overseas and we spent a lot of time together. He was on such good terms with the cabinet minister of his department that the cabinet minister one night invited both of us to the Rideau Club.

Perhaps he was a Communist then. I don't know. In 1946 he quit in Ottawa and went to Toronto, then my home. In the month or so it took him to find an apartment, his mother stayed in my home; he and his wife visited us often. About a year after that he resigned from the small company of which he was president and went to work for the reddest union in the country, the United Electrical Workers, expelled from the CCL.

Since then, it has been rather amusing for me, in a macabre sort of way, to watch his progress. When there's a hot strike on, or a dispute over Communism within a union, he's almost always part of the fight. One summer when the UE outwardly at least was at peace with the world but the Canadian Seamen's Union was playing hell up and down the coasts, he turned up in the Maritimes working for the CSU. When there were no labor battles within his scope he was busy fighting along the Communist party line in civil-rights disputes. I saw him seldom as I had left Toronto by then.

Lies They Tell

But last year when a new anti-Communist union of electrical workers (IUE) was trying to get control of the electrical workers in Peterborough from the Communist-led UE, he was sent to Peterborough. That is about 15 miles from where I live now. He phoned me one night and a few days later came out for a rabbit hunt with a UE shop steward who, like most rank and file in UE, is not a Communist. After the hunt, we had a drink. It was the only time Communism was mentioned. The subject came up when the UE shop steward was talking about what he considered to be unfair smear tactics used by the IUE.

"The lies they tell!" the shop steward said. "Why, they even call this man a Commie!" And he pointed to my friend, with the air of a man who has produced the final incontrovertible evidence of dishonesty in the opposition. My friend glanced at me. I was sure he was deeply embarrassed at having me see how this other man had been duped.

Later, we were fishing several times together. He loves fishing with a love as deep as any democrat's. Not once was politics mentioned. I remembered that years ago he used to take any opportunity to revile George Drew, but apparently now in his capacity as a non-confessed Communist he was denied even that luxury. Then less than a year ago the inter-union battle ended in Peterborough. The UE won. No longer needed, he went back to Toronto.

You will remember that I am telling this for a purpose, to illustrate something I know—that if there were a rash of public denunciations, I would be denounced. I had known that some people in Omemee, the village in which I live, knew my friend's connection with UE. In the easy and often true concept of this branch of public reasoning, he was undoubtedly a Communist. He also drove a green Austin.

Smear Come Off

A few months ago another friend of mine with a green Austin called to visit. This man is the ultimate in respectability, being a magazine editor. I heard later that minutes after he climbed out of his car one of my neighbors ran across the street in her apron and exclaimed to another neighbor meaningfully, "The last time that man was here he didn't have red hair!"

And I guess anybody who stops a

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green Austin at my place from now on will be considered the same Communist in a new disguise, fresh evidence to be remembered in case it ever is needed.

I think anyone who has read this so far will say, "You obviously are conscious that by associating with a Communist you're endangering your future. Why don't you cut it out?"

And this is where I have to contradict myself, for reasons buried deep in all that we in Canada have been taught about freedom. I don't renounce my friend simply because he is my friend. Perhaps as an effort from his side to make it easier for us to remain friends, he, I repeat, never has talked Communism to me, never has based an opinion of his on the party line in any other discussion we've had. It is easy, on this ground, to make the point that a Canadian Communist is at least partly just a Canadian. For me, it has been possible so far to convince myself that no harm can come from associating with someone who is merely the adult development of a boy who was a close friend. That is, I am sure I am incorruptible; can associate with anyone and come out clean.

Yet now, in the light of what has happened in other countries to men like me who believed in full freedom, I want to know what the Government thinks of me and the other Canadians —there must be thousands of us— who are facing this problem in all its variations.

Fair Warning

Because I'm worried for all of us, I ask the Government, as I did at the beginning of this piece, "What should I do? What should we do?" What I really want is not an order, but advice. I am even ready to give some advice of my own. I think that there is a way in which our Government could allay permanently the fears of people like me who wish freedom but feel that by clinging to our concepts of full freedom, we may be making ourselves candidates for a treason court. This would be for the Government to *advise* the people of Canada that, as of a certain date, associating with Communists might some time in the future require an explanation.

Such advice would have the effect of telling us that the past is the past and that if we gave money to the Spanish Republicans in 1936, or were too vigorous in support of Aid to Russia in 1944, or went fishing with a Communist in 1950, we are forgiven our trespasses. The Government would say to us: "The line is drawn as of November 15, 1951. From now on, although associating with Communists still is legal enough, you will have to give good reason for such association

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after this date if we ever go to war with a Communist country."

Some people are sure to say even now, optimistically, that such action is unnecessary. If so, let the Government say it. If not, let the Government speak. It would be the friendly act of a democratic government, a preventive against witch-hunts of the future, a line at which all blame would begin, if our country were to say to us, "We are sorry, but we must advise you in your own interests that freedom of association with Communists is suspended, as of now, until the danger is past." I've talked this over with friends. At this point my friends jump on me.

One says: "This is the sort of personal problem that our so-called way of life is meant to teach us to meet, and each man must meet it in his own way without the help of the Government."

Regretfully, I am meeting it here in my own way. Now that I have brought into the open what we've both ignored, we probably won't meet again. I only hope that by laying my own problem on the line—which is very painful for me in all respects—official recognition will be given to the fact that this classic problem of our time can be solved in Canada before opening day of the witch-hunt.

Another friend says: "You aren't consistent. You have the desire for intellectual freedom conflicting with the desire to have a government place an arbitrary limit on your intellectual freedom."

Both are right, in the old concept of freedom. But in an age of limited freedoms, there may be more freedom in being directed than in being undirected. If this indeed is inconsistency, I explain it by saying that I would rather have my freedom curtailed now by being told that I should not associate with a Communist than have it wiped out entirely later as a result of exercising now my free right to associate with a Communist. In other words, I would rather be unfree now to associate with Communists than be unfree later to associate with anyone.

I think any criticism of me for holding that view stems from an unreal concept of freedom. Once upon a time a Canadian could walk a straight all-encompassing path and on it meet all his friends, no matter what their political opinions. Now the path has split and the split is deeper and wider than any of the minor breaches of the past. Some of us have tried to convince ourselves that as free men we should be able to step off the main path occasionally and visit friends who have taken the fork to the far left. Essentially we want to believe that any Canadian is free to pick his own friends.

Now, not Later

But we are fools if we don't recognize that sometime we may have to answer for keeping company with Communists. And since it is our Government which will demand the answer, I feel that in this one case its interference would not be a breach of freedom; in fact, interference in our freedom now conceivably could lessen the cruel decline of freedom that otherwise would come with war or near-war later. Like vaccination, it might produce temporary pain, yet prevent the onset of major disease.

Naturally there is sadness in this, as there must be in any suspension of freedom. But it would be easier to be a little sad now than very sad later. And once the Government spoke, any man who ignored the advice, and later had to answer for his actions, at least would have no reason to cry out that he was merely the victim of his old-fashioned belief in freedom. The people who have chosen to treat the difference between Communism and the West as the same sort of conflict which exists between the CCF and the Conservatives would be obliged to stop kidding themselves. And those of us who have tried to convince ourselves that the Communist-West conflict can be kept outside of personal friendships would have to recognize the reality that we are obsolete.

By writing this, I have in effect made my own choice to sever relations with my Communist friend. He can read, and he'll read this, and that will be the end of my own particular problem.

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EDUCATION

TALKING THEIR LANGUAGE

by M. B. Lockhart

WHETHER East-West difficulties resolve into collaboration or conflict, the West has still got to understand the East. This is the premise upon which London-born Dr. James O. St. Clair Sobell runs the dozen staff and 500 students of the Department of Slavonic Studies at the University of British Columbia.

Probably the 250 million Slavs who populate much of Russia and central and southeastern Europe won't try to understand the West. There is not much Dr. Sobell and his widely-travelled team of experts can do about that. Meantime they are doing their utmost to equip their students to understand the Slavonic peoples through studies leading to diplomacy, journalism, science, social work, teaching and other fields.

The department has been called "one of the best on the continent" by Julien Tondriau, Belgian educational authority who toured North America for UNESCO.

"There is no illusion here," dark haired, smiling Dr. Sobell explains, "that international problems can be solved by the dissemination of knowledge alone. But if understanding people who are obviously a dynamic force in world affairs might help, then at least we should work towards that understanding."

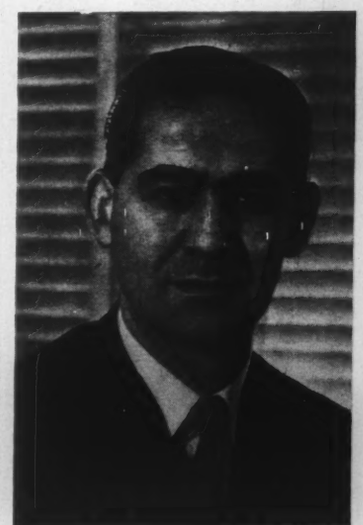
Dr. Sobell is always careful to point out that the term Slavs does not only embrace the Russians: Slavs are actually predominant in population in much of the territory between the Stettin-Trieste line and the Pacific Ocean. Interest in the Slavs has grown steadily since the end of the First World War, with the emergence of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia—and particularly of the USSR—as important entities.

UBC's Slavonic Department was founded in 1946, when Dr. Sobell joined the University under its progressive new president, Dr. Norman Mackenzie. "The spirit behind the establishment of the department was a feeling of this need to study the Slav peoples," Dr. Sobell said.

"It is clear that Russian is fast becoming a world language, as French and English have been for so long. If we are to know the people who speak it, who occupy one sixth of the world, we must learn it. We must investigate their history and literature, their philosophy and economics."

Starting with a $90,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation (the same amount the Foundation gave the University of Toronto), Dr. Sobell began adding to the University's library on Slavic affairs. He had already obtained an important Cambridge collection on Slavic subjects, and will spend $25,000 on books in the next three years. The rest of the grant goes towards paying visiting professors and specialists, for travel for the Slavonic department faculty, and for sound equipment.

The staff which Dr. Sobell has built—all highly qualified by education and travel in the countries on which they lecture—includes such noted scholars as: Manitoban Dr. William Rose, a Rhodes scholar and one of only two Anglo-Saxons to gain their PhD at the University of Cracow, and one of the leading Slavic authorities in the English-speaking world: Estonian Dr. Hans Ronimois, a graduate of Tartu University and a specialist in Russian economics, with a PhD from the London School of Economics. His book is used in UBC Slavonic courses.



—Visual Ed. Service, UBC

UBC's Dr. James O. St. Clair Sobell.

Slavonic history and political theory are the specialty of Dr. Cyril Bryner, who previously travelled and studied in Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the Far East.

Dr. Sobell himself gained his BA and MA in Melbourne, where his father was a professor, and studied towards his PhD in Italy, Germany, Austria and at Cambridge.

His extensive studies in Slavonic affairs stood him in good stead during the war, when he did intelligence work for the RAF, including broadcasting to occupied Europe on the BBC. Among other tongues he broadcast in Polish, Bulgar, Serbo-Croat, Slovene, German and French. There were no broadcasts, however, in Russian—at the insistence of the Soviet government that no broadcasts aimed at the USSR should originate on the BBC or the Voice of America.

The 500 students taking Slavonic courses at UBC have a wide choice among five years of Russian, three of Polish, and studies on Soviet Asia, central Europe, the Slav-German problem, nationalism in central and Slavic Europe, Soviet economy and planning, and the history, literature and philosophy of the Slav countries.

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can rely on a job in some field where specialized knowledge of the Slav world is wanted. In government alone there are increasing openings in external affairs, immigration, the handling of important scientific publications, social work among immigrants, monitoring of Soviet broadcasts and broadcasting to the Slav world. Some aim at teaching or journalism and others are preparing for graduate study.

"It is seldom in history," Dr. Sobell said, "that a large section of civilized mankind has found itself so suddenly and so unexpectedly confronted with the necessity of learning so much about relatively unknown peoples in so short a time."

■ McGill University also has Slavonic studies. Last month the appointment was announced of Dr. Milos Mladvenovic as Assistant Professor of Slavonic History. Dr. Mladvenovic speaks 12 Slavonic languages; served for four years as a professor and eight years in government service. Before the war he was chief of the department for Eastern and Southwestern Europe in the office of the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia. Dr. Mladvenovic will deliver three courses in Slavonic History at McGill this session.

EACH ONE TEACH ONE

by Peggy McCulloch

"I HEAR you have an injection for ignorance," said an African to Dr. Frank Laubach. This "injection" may be the weapon that will defeat Communism in India, Africa and South America where nine out of ten cannot read. For the injection is the simple art of reading.

Communism is teaching the illiterate peoples that the reason they are hungry and down-trodden is because they are ignorant. So now they want to learn to read. For once the democratic countries aren't caught napping. They have the set-up all ready and in action—thanks to Dr. Frank Laubach and his "Each one teach one."

Thirty years ago Dr. Laubach, a U.S. Congregational missionary, went to the Philippines; started teaching the natives to read. Came the depression and funds ceased. But the Moros wanted to continue. Said their tribal king: "From now on, everyone who learns to read will teach somebody else." That was the beginning of the simple method by which Dr. Laubach and his teams have been able, in a little over 20 years, to teach some 50 million people to read.

After the Philippines, Laubach went to the East, found his system of picture-syllables worked there, too. In 1936 the World Literacy Committee was formed. Since then Dr. Laubach and his teams have worked in 68 countries.

Frightened by the growing demand of their people for education and by the threat of Communism, 50 governments have applied to the Literacy Committee for help. The Government of Siam even offered to pay the passage by air for assistance.

How can an illiterate be taught to read in about a week? The answer is in Dr. Laubach's picture-syllable chart. The teacher reads out the syllables and then points to the corresponding letters. Unfortunately, the whole world doesn't read the same language and that has meant reducing to phonetics many unwritten languages. And it means supplying literature in these languages. In 1950, for example, lessons were prepared for 96 African languages alone.

Of course, for Dr. Laubach, the primary interest in his literacy campaign is Christianity. His converts not only go out to "teach one" but also to "win one." And the Bible is the first piece of literature placed in new readers' hands.

■ On the first day of school, a child said to his mother, 'We didn't stay long today. The teachers just came in for a few minutes to get used to us.'

—R. Laubach

USING his own chart: Dr. Frank Laubach teaches natives in Nigeria how to read.

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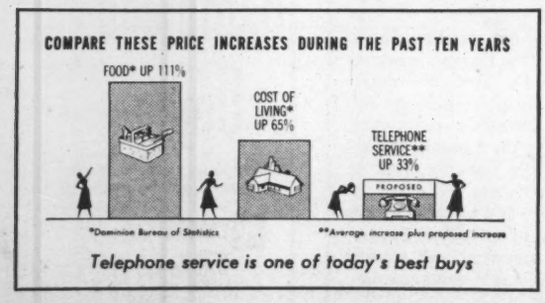
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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

MATTHIAS THE PAINTER—*Hindemith.* Guido Cantelli conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra to present the composer's imaginative projection of the Grünewald altar tryptych with glorious fidelity. Nevertheless, Capitol's LP release (L8003) of Hindemith conducting the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra remains the more deeply satisfying version, though recorded some 12 years ago. The opposite side is a beautifully played interpretation of SYMPHONY NO. 93 IN D by the same ensemble. *(RCA Victor—33—LM1089)*

CONCERTO NO. 2 IN C MINOR—*Rachmaninoff.* Julius Katchen with the New Symphony Orchestra under Anatole Fistoulari. The fourth recording in as many years (Cyril Smith for *Columbia*; Eileen Joyce for *London;* Rubinstein for *Victor*), this one is as exciting as the work, now made ubiquitous in popular song and movie score, can be. Recording: excellent. *(London—33—LLP384)*

SONATA IN B MINOR—*Liszt.* Nikita Magaloff, piano, plays the famous landmark of nineteenth century piano literature with dramatic emphasis, falling just short, however, of the brilliance of Gyorgy Sandor's interpretation for *Columbia,* now available as an LP transfer. Recording: first-rate. *(London—33—LPS392)*

VIOLIN CONCERTO IN B MINOR—*Elgar.* Sir Edward's lush music, movingly presented by Jascha Heifetz and the London Symphony Orchestra under Sir Malcolm Sargent. They sustain interest in a work that has always seemed overlong, over-written and tiring by its sheer full-blown color. *(RCA Victor—45 WDM1385)*

EDITH PIAF ENCORES; EDITH PIAF SINGS AGAIN—A pair of long-playing records by the throaty, lush-toned chanteuse. The French items are strictly Versailles quality (*e.g.,* "L' Orgue des Amoureux", "Il Fait Bon t'Aimer", "Tous les Amoureux"). The ones she sings with English lyrics just aren't Piaf. For that disturbingly quivering voice in English settings, Piaf might have parodied the remark of an American actress, concluded the set by asking, "What's the matter, darling, don't you recognize me with my clothes on?" *(Columbia—FL9250 and FL9527.)*

EROICA SYMPHONY—*Beethoven.* Mengelberg and the Amsterdam Orchestra do a noble performance of a noble work. But there is even more than nobility. The individual orchestral sections are handled with conducting polish; the thematic developments are blended into an impressive whole. *(Capitol—P8002—33.)*

SONGS BY ERNA SACK—The European nightingale who set American concert-goers on their ears about three years back with her astonishing upper range has a go at a bunch of old chestnuts. The potpourri includes Tosselli's "Serenade," "Parla Waltz," "Jubilate," etc. *(Capitol—L8000—33.)*

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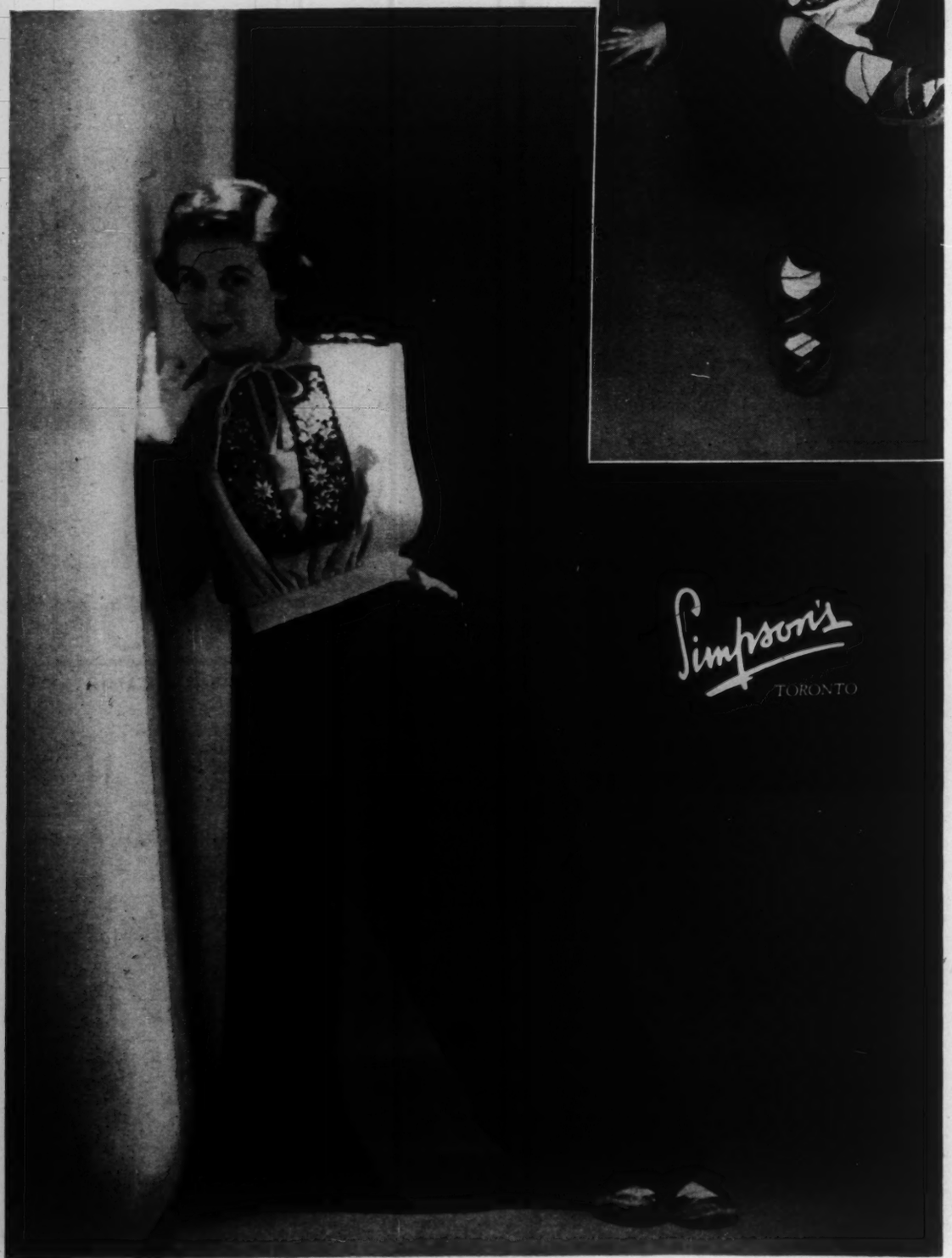

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FILMS

TOWARDS MATURITY

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT BEGINS to look as though the movies had shot up into maturity almost overnight. Perhaps the industry is beginning to feel the competition offered by television. Or maybe it has simply tired of playing with alphabetical blocks arranged for one- and two-syllable situations. At any rate we have had, all in a matter of days, such films as "People Will Talk", "A Place in the Sun", "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "The Desert Fox", all productions that, in any year, might be expected to make the list of the season's ten best.

"A Streetcar Named Desire" is an adult film in the real sense of that much-abused term, and the last play one would expect to see transferred to the screen in strict terms of the original situation. The terms were pretty grim—frail Southern gentility delivered over to brutality, rape and madness. The Tennessee Williams play, however, was so constructed that it could be intelligible and dramatic only on the terms laid down by the author. Hollywood's choice was to take it or leave it. Hollywood bravely took it, though there must have been some frightened swallowing on the part of some of the boys in the front office while Director Elia Kazan's clearance papers were going through.

AS IT IS, Director Kazan has transferred the Pulitzer Prize drama to the screen almost intact, with few concessions either to censorship or to the demands of cinema. He has kept the speeches long and the camera, over considerable intervals, almost stationary. In a less impressive drama this might have been disastrous. But the speeches here are as telling as any cinematic device could be, and if the action takes place on a set scarcely larger than a stage set, it is hard to see how a wider use of the camera could have told us anything more about characters so relentlessly trapped by the nature of their predicament or the tragic predicament of their nature. "A Streetcar Named Desire" is in fact a fine play scrupulously photographed, without benefit of special and, possibly, distracting camera work.

It is played, and played beautifully, by most of the original Broadway cast, with Vivien Leigh (who created the role on the English stage) as the febrile and tormented Southern heroine. The Blanche DuBois role, a terrifying study in disintegration, is in many respects the play's most demanding part. Miss Leigh is frail and poignant, and it is hardly her fault if she is almost obliterated at times by the massive brutality of Marlon Brando's performance.

As the heroine's Polish brother-in-law, Marlon Brando is nearly always horrifying, and often horrifyingly funny. In his more violent moments he manages to overshadow almost everyone in the film, though Kim Hunter and Karl Malden emerge effectively, when given the chance, in

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"A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE"

their original Broadway roles—Kim Hunter as the infatuated wife and Karl Malden as the suitor who represents the heroine's last dissolving hope of security and sanity.

"A Streetcar Named Desire" may seem strange fare to the average movie-goer. Its chief shock, however, has little to do with its freedom from the conventional restraints of censorship. It lies, rather, in its power to make us recognize that, whether we like it or not, this is the way people might actually behave. Movies on the whole have done very little to accustom us to this novelty.

"THE DESERT FOX" takes risks of a different, though equally dangerous sort. For this film, based on Desmond Young's recent biography, is a sympathetic appraisal of our late enemy, General Erwin Rommel.

The film spends very little time on Rommel's exploits in battle—naturally, since audiences could hardly be expected to warm appreciably to the brilliant tactics that repeatedly drove our armies out of Tobruk. The action begins at El Alamein, when Rommel's Afrika Korps was abandoned by Berlin and Rommel's own star had begun to set towards decline. Invalided from the African front, and disillusioned with the Führer's conduct of the war, he was gradually drawn into the conspiracy to assassinate Hitler and come to terms, for the salvation of Germany, with the Western powers. The assassination misfired, but Rommel, though invalided and absent at the time, was already too deeply implicated to escape arrest. He demanded a court trial, but was persuaded through blackmailing threats directed at his family, to commit suicide instead.

Such, at any rate, is the story as outlined in "The Desert Fox", and there appear to be sufficient records to establish its accuracy. As played by James Mason, Rommel emerges as a brave, resourceful, but essentially simple human being. The records place his bravery and resourcefulness beyond doubt. The simplicity of so complex and mysterious a figure is at least open to question.

Those deer eyes!

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BOOK REVIEWS

FOR THE YOUNGER READER

WITH THE backing of many other important organizations, the Canadian Library Association is next week drawing attention across the country to the very great place that good books play in the life of the growing child. Purposes, as set out by the Association, are not only to encourage the reading of more books by children, at home, at school and at the library, but to make known to parents the availability of good books and the pleasure of the shared experience of reading.

Above all else, it is the aim of the Association to stress the need for more books for children in every community and to this end a committee, under the chairmanship of Gwendolen McEwen, has selected a recommended list under the following classifications:

PICTURE STORY BOOKS

BLAZE FINDS THE TRAIL—by Clarence Anderson—*Macmillan*—$2.00. (4-7 years)
A BELL FOR URSLI—by Selina Chonz—*Oxford*—$2.00. (5-8 years)
ROSA-TOO-LITTLE—by Sue Felt—*Doubleday*—$2.25. (5-7 years)
THE TWO REDS—by William Lipkind and Nicolas Mordvinoff — *McLeod* — $2.75. (5-8 years)

FOR THE YOUNG READER

FREDDY THE COWBOY—by Walter S. Brooks — *McClelland & Stewart* — $3.00. (8-10 years)
ELMER AND THE DRAGON—by Ruth Gannett—*British Book Service*—$2.25. (8-10 years)
CHRISTOPHER AND HIS TURTLE — by Eleanor Francis Lattimore — *Collins* — $3.00 (7-9 years)
THE MOST WONDERFUL DOLL IN THE WORLD—by Phyllis McGinley—*Longmans, Green*—$2.25. (8-10 years)
HOMINY AND HIS BLUNT-NOSED ARROW—by Miriam Mason—*Macmillan*—$2.25. (7-9 years)

ADVENTURE AND FANTASY

PETER GRAVES—by William Pene Du Bois—*Macmillan*—$3.25. (10-13 years)
HIDDEN TRAPEZES — by Edward Fenton — *Doubleday*—$3.00. (10-14 years)

—Peggy Fortnum
"THE MOUNTAIN OF MAGIC"

THEN CAME TIMOTHY—by Frances Mary Frost—*McGraw-Hill*—$2.50. (9-11 years)
THE HOUSE IN HIDING — by Elinor Lyon — *Musson*—$2.00. (10-12 years)
THE PIRATES IN THE DEEP GREEN SEA — by Eric Linklater — *Macmillan* — $2.75. (11-13 years)
THE MOUNTAIN OF MAGIC — by Beverley Nichols — *Clarke, Irwin* — $2.00. (10-12 years)

OLDER BOYS AND GIRLS

SU-MEI'S GOLDEN YEAR—by Marguerite Harmon Bro—*Doubleday*—$3.00. (11-13 years)
WAIT FOR MARCY—by Rosamond DuJardin—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00. (12-14 years)
ALBERT SCHWEITZER—by Joseph Gollomb — *Copp Clark*—$3.25. (12-15 years)
COCOS GOLD—by Ralph Hammond—*Collins*—$2.25. (11-14 years)
FARMER IN THE SKY—by Robert Henlein — *Saunders*—$3.25. (12-15 years)
WHALER ROUND THE HORN — by Stephen Meader—*McLeod*—$4.00. (12-14 years)

CANADIAN STORIES

THE BELLS ON FINLAND STREET — by Lynn Cook—*Macmillan*—$2.50. (10-12 years)
THE GREAT ADVENTURE—by Donalda Dickie—*Dent*—$3.00. (12-14 years)
THE MYSTERY HORSE—by Louise Riley—*Copp Clark*—$3.00. (12-14 years)
BAY OF THE NORTH—by Ronald Syme—*Collins*—$3.00. (11-14 years)

OUR COUNTRY

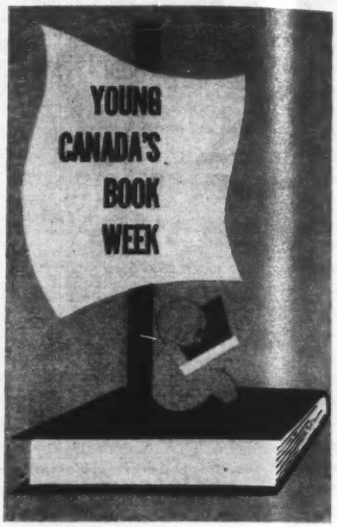
by J. E. Parsons

THE YOUNG TRAVELLER IN CANADA — by J. H. Ingram—*Dent*—$1.75.

BROADLY speaking, the most effective method of teaching history and geography to boys and girls is through the medium of romance and adventure. This is not to say that social studies is a bitter pill which must be sugar-coated. Surely it is the fundamental stuff of which thrilling romance is woven. It is a far cry from the "Ontario Public School Geography" to, say, Dr. Donalda Dickie's "The Great Adventure" (Dent). At least as good as the latter, and if anything more entertaining, is "The Young Traveller in Canada", one of a series of eight (four more are in preparation) slim travel books published, be it remembered, in Britain.

Lucky 14-year-old Bob Lawson boards a North Star airliner to accompany his dad on a trans-Canada tour. It turns out to be just about the most exciting thing that ever happened to him. In Toronto he meets his Canadian cousins, Alan, Roger and Hazel. From there on the trip is full of surprises: they see real Red Indians and Mounties, hinterland villages and buzzing cities, oil-prospectors and fur-trappers, mountains, lakes and forests.

The usually conservative *Journal of Education* has spoken most enthusiastically of this "Young Traveller" series. So has the *London Teacher*. The book ought to make a powerful impact on Canadian social studies education: no similar book by a Canadian author quite rivals it for interest and ingenious writing. Children anywhere from 12 to 15 will love this British travel book.



NOVEMBER 11 TO 18

MEDICAL MINDS

DOCTORS BY THEMSELVES — edited by Edward F. Griffith — *British Book Service* — $4.25.

ANY READER who picks up a copy of this anthology will be amazed at the number of famous writers who are revealed as doctors. The poet Keats, who was only 25 when he died, spent five years studying medicine. Oliver Wendell Holmes gained a reputation as a medical writer before The Poet at the Breakfast Table was published. François Rabelais made one of the first translations of the aphorisms of Hippocrates before his humor gave his name an immortal double meaning. Tobias Smollett was a ship's surgeon before he turned to satirical novels.

Altogether there are 869 quotations compiled by Mr. Griffith which reveal in a readable way the development of medicine through the centuries. The editor has also selected his quotations to show the doctors' contribution to the general fund of human knowledge and enjoyment.

MAGIC THREE

THE BOLD HEROES OF HUNGRY HILL — by Seumas MacManus—*McLeod*—$3.75.

IRISH fairy tales seem to include all the familiar ingredients: beautiful princesses, wicked magicians, sadistic stepmothers, ferocious giants and, of course, fabulously handsome young princes who possess every admirable quality and every useful talent known to man but nonetheless appear to achieve success more by good luck than good management. Everything revolves about the magic number, three; everything ends happily for those who are good (or lucky) and unhappily for those who are bad (or unlucky); and everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds.

The rolling, rollicking Irish idiom adds a certain charm to the old stories which is absent from the pedestrian prose of the brothers Grimm.

WHAT MAKES A GENERAL TICK?

by John L. Watson

MELVILLE GOODWIN, USA—by John P. Marquand—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.00.

ALTHOUGH he may never write another book as good as "The Late George Apley", John Marquand continues to produce novels at regular intervals that are distinguished by fine craftsmanship, mature narrative skill and mordant satire, tempered by genuine pity for those individuals who become the victims of the systems and societies which they themselves have helped to create. He is immensely adept at contriving new plots to illuminate his point of view but it is apparent that all his "heroes" are cast pretty much in the same mould, differing only in external characteristics. We have met General Goodwin before—and if Mr. Marquand goes on writing we shall probably meet him again—with a different name and a different profession.

Mel Goodwin, like his prototypes, is the victim of external pressures which he is powerless to resist; because, however, he is a more powerful man than those prototypes he emerges relatively unscathed, with only the faintest taste of ashes in his mouth.

A Divisional Commander with a solid but unsensational record in World War II, General Goodwin becomes involved in a trifling frontier squabble in Berlin; he brushes aside a Russian tommy-gun and, by virtue of his firm but good-natured authority, averts the incident that might have led to war. The Pentagon, badly in need of a military hero, rushes him Stateside for the familiar routine of a press build-up and a "definitive" story. While the Press Relations gang put him through the hoops, General Goodwin is the semi-official guest of Sidney Skelton, ace radio commentator who is the narrator of the story.

Skelton is another typical Marquand hero, a former newspaperman of considerable ability and modest ambitions who has been rocketted to fame purely on the strength of a voice that expresses what his sponsor lovingly calls "integrity". Needless to say, Skelton is pretty unhappy about all this success but he copes with it for the sake of his wife, his honey-haired daughter and his Connecticut farmhouse. Skelton's wife, like the General's wife—and like every wife in every Marquand novel—is one of those charming, well-mannered self-effacing women who make over their husbands in their own image with all the vigorous efficiency of stonemasons.

During the course of the interviews by a *Time*-style reporter, Melville Goodwin's story is unfolded and we begin to see what makes him tick. We see what makes him so successful a leader of men and at the same time so desperately helpless when he falls into the clutches of the Predatory American Female, in the person of Dottie Peale, ex-newspaperwoman and widow of a millionaire publisher. We get a pretty good look at Sidney Skelton, too, and learn how tough it is for a successful newscaster to hang onto his "integrity."

Thus Mr. Marquand has presented us with two heroes in one book, but what the story gains in scope it loses in penetration. The novel covers a lot of ground but it rarely gets below the surface of the characters. The author's skill is always apparent—there is hardly another American writer who can manipulate the "flash-back" more smoothly or handle casual dialogue more convincingly—but Mr. Marquand is paying the price of his easy association with the slicks; his "integrity" is as shaky as Sidney Skelton's. The real integrity, that made George Apley, Harry Pulham and Charlie Gray such illuminating and meaningful characters, just isn't there.

—Dorothy Wilding

JOHN P. MARQUAND

ALASKAN LURE

by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell

AS THE SAILOR LOVES THE SEA—by Ballard Hadman—*Musson*—$3.50.

SOME YEARS AGO when Mona Clark ran a clever, slightly off-color story in Toronto *Gossip*, a hundred readers wrote in protest. "But," said Mona wryly, "they all read it!"

There will be readers, mostly women, who will protest similarly about "As the Sailor Loves the Sea." "The author certainly could have left this out," they'll say . . . "or that passage!" And they'll read on for the next unexpected paragraph.

Ballard Hadman's book isn't really off-color. She has merely chosen to include details of living which are everyday experience among people living close to nature, details which make the book read as though she told the whole story. And it is a satisfactory account of what obviously has been a satisfying experience. When she went to Alaska to visit her salmon fishing brothers, Mrs. Ballard planned to sketch for a few weeks and then return to civilization—the U.S.A. She fell in love with Alaska generally and with an Alaskan fisherman in par-

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DENT

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

ticular, married both and stayed on to share their hardships, challenges and moments of supreme beauty.

Quite a few Alaskans are born, the author points out, but most are made by happenstance. Ballard Hadman belongs to that category. Born at Laramie, Wyoming to a doctor who looked like a cross between General MacArthur and Somerset Maugham and to a mother whose soul was a battleground between free pioneer leanings and Calvinist inhibitions, she wasn't entirely unprepared for the size and challenge of Alaska. She soon learned how to "start" sourdough and the deep, rewarding satisfaction of making fine loaves of bread. As an artist she learned the need of seeking—and finding—personal as well as artistic orientation. And she landed her first king salmon, 52 pounds of it, by embracing the fish, blood and slime and excrement, in the cockpit. Later she scrubbed the mess, the penalty for her inexperience.

Mrs. Hadman's worst moment occurred when her little son escaped by inches from an 8-foot octopus. With her husband and two-and-a-half-year-old Jamie aboard their fishing boat, she survived the Williwaw, the diabolical wind that makes dirty weather. She learned that a good sailor never fights the wheel, and to understand the greatness of Conrad; blushed because she didn't realize that two whales were playing at love; cleaned up the old gun when everyone thought the Japs were coming. Her greatest discovery, except perhaps of the moving beauty of Neptune's Horses in full flight, was that she no longer had any fear of life, of the future. "Alaska has done that for me."

The book is vividly illustrated with the author's own sketches, as clean of line as one of her beloved Alaskan forelands, as descriptive as her sharp, enchanting phrases.

LOCAL LORE

by Hal Tracey

'ROUND NEW BRUNSWICK ROADS—by Lilian Maxwell—*Ryerson*—$3.50.

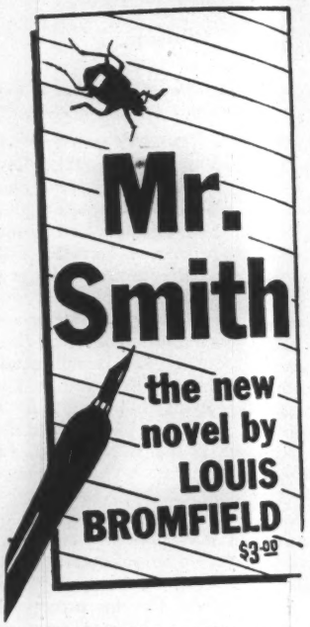
LIKE a good cook, Lilian Maxwell has taken a dash of legend here, a pinch of geographical background there, laced her concoction generously with stories from New Brunswick's historic past, and come up with a creation fit for a gourmet.

There are all too few travel books about New Brunswick, and fewer still that display the intimate knowledge of her home province that this writer reveals. She leaves the main highway to visit out-of-the-way spots, and to linger over some odd bit of historical background that throws new light on her beloved Province.

She hits all the high spots in her account of her tour by automobile with a friend, and gets her sea-legs as well in side trips to picturesque islands off the coast. She takes us on an inspection tour of the homes and birthplaces of New Brunswick's famous men, and tells us why Fredericton has become the Poet's Corner of Canada.

Even more important to tourists who might follow in Miss Maxwell's

He *may* be the man you married



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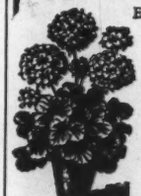

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footsteps, she tells her readers where to get good food and accommodation.

Far from being a complete account of everything there is to do and see in New Brunswick, her account is obviously designed to set up the main signposts to follow. But the historically-minded traveller is missing a bet that might immeasurably increase the pleasure to be derived from a ramble around New Brunswick if he does not follow up some of her leads about the province's past, as well.

WRITERS & WRITING

WHEN the upper half of the door swung open and the lower half followed and we were greeted by Ryerson Press at a party at the old Grist Mill home, Don River, Toronto vicinity, of "I Married an Artist" BILLY BUTTON and ANGUS MACDONALD it seemed that we were in the book turned out by the husband and wife team.

Bellows, those old white pine beams, tools, color: on walls, black and white original illustrations: furnace, Grenville house, nudes, the gay, desperate author from the book jacket: familiar all to Billy's readers.

And youthful Billy, Angus, redcoated: son John, capable, charming fellow if ever we were fed and piloted by one.

Miss Petusal, absent; no baby now with a smudge on her nose. Father Henry Button, absent; only illness kept him away.

John Mann, obstetrician in and out

of book: adding more reality to unreal atmosphere.

■ That small, but feverishly keen, group of Canadian readers of *The New Yorker* are rounding up copies of latest Doubleday, "Ross and The New Yorker", new book by Dale Kramer, telling, for first time, significant things about the Colorado boy who became creator of America's most sophisticated magazine.

"HAROLD ROSS," says Kramer, "is probably the greatest editor of his time." His chief talent; ability to attract and inspire creative genius: always mark of a great person.

Streaming across pages: E. B. White, Katharine Angell White, Thurber, Peter Arno, Dorothy Parker: all who helped form that unique style.

■ LOTTA DEMPSEY, Toronto *Globe and Mail*, covered Royal Tour, one of happy band of press writers and photographers chugging ahead of Princess Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh in pilot train. En route she marveled:

"I feel as though I were living in some strange country on the moon. We seem so remote from life and things going on. Every town has a holiday when we come in and I can't buy even a toothbrush. It is the most hectic thing in the world, but fun."

■ FRANCES SHELLEY WEES, from Hotel Vancouver, told press she'd just given birth to a book.

"My autobiography", promises Frances.

As Mrs. Wees, for twenty years, has scribbled and sold everything from text books, poetry, thrillers to essays on how she sometimes lives on a farm and as she is one of our less inhibited authors, book coming up is awaited, avidly, by her colleagues as well as literate Canadian public.

■ Death of JOHN MITCHELL (PATRICK SLATER) author of "The Yellow Briar" in comparative obscurity recently in Toronto recalls the tragic episodes which resulted in a jail term during which a number of friends including William Arthur Deacon, Literary Editor and Critic of Toronto's *Globe and Mail*, stood by in loyalty convinced that Mitchell was an honorable man if not a sensation as a competent business one.

—Rica

Glorious

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BUSINESS: HOMES FOR AGED

LOW-RENTAL HOUSING CAN BE PRACTICAL

by Hal Tracey

IN BURLINGTON, Ont., there is a man who usually winds up his day by touring several houses—that is how he gets his "hour of fresh air." Often he ducks into one of the houses for a brief chat, occasionally he takes in a visitor who wants to look over one of the houses.

He is always sure of a welcome, for if it hadn't been for him, most of the houses would not have been built, or if they had, the people who live in them might not have been able to rent them at their present figure.

He is Hughes Cleaver, MP, father of some unique low-rental housing schemes, which other Ontario cities are beginning to copy.

Burlington born and bred, he was its mayor in 1920, and has represented the Halton constituency in the Federal Parliament since 1935. But his main interest in life, which amounts almost to a passion, is housing.

Most of all, he is interested in low-rental housing. One of the chief benefits of this interest has been a project designed to fit the budgets of Burlington's "senior citizens"—old age pensioners, widows on mothers' allowance, and war pensioners on a partial pension. Burlington now boasts two apartment housing units, with eight suites each, renting at $19 to $24 *per month*, a godsend to elderly people in straitened circumstances.

Fears Are Calmed

When the project was first announced in Burlington, occupants of houses bordering on the proposed site were alarmed. They argued that a housing project at such a low rental could only mean one thing—a future slum district. But now they are whistling a different tune. What they have are two smart, modern-looking apartment buildings that would do credit to any city.

The buildings are of fireproof construction, attractively landscaped. Each unit consists of eight suites; six with living room, kitchen, bedroom and bath; two with bed-sitting room, kitchen and bath.

Who gets the suites? Those who need them most. Applicants—there is a long waiting list—are carefully screened as to age, financial circumstances. There are no other qualifications.

Another unit of eight suites going up soon should take care of most of Burlington's needy aged adequately. "It puts the aged on a basis where they can preserve their self-respect," says Cleaver, "since they can be self-supporting."

The project has drawn interested queries from many cities, but so far only one community has actually followed suit. Owen Sound, Ont., liked the idea so well it opened the first unit of eight suites recently, and plans 40 apartments altogether. The suites rent at $22 to $27 monthly.

Owen Sound's mayor, Eddie Sargent calls their project "part of the package we owe our senior citizens for their work in caring for Canada yesterday." Money paid out in provincial and federal pensions, he stressed, is of no use to the elderly "unless they can purchase necessities with it. And good housing is such a necessity."

How It's Done

How can any municipality afford to rent apartments at such low figures? According to Cleaver, here's how it's done in Burlington:

(1) Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation comes through with a loan of 90 per cent of cost at 3½ per cent interest, the principal amortized over a 47-year period under the Limited Dividend sections of the National Housing Act.

(2) An arrangement has been reached with the local municipal council for virtual tax exemption, in consideration of an agreement to transfer the property, clear of encumbrance, to the municipality, when the mortgage to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is retired.

This works well for the municipality, since in time it acquires a substantial asset. In the meantime, it prevents the unfortunate oldsters from becoming a charge on the municipality by providing them with good homes at a rental cost low enough for them to meet.

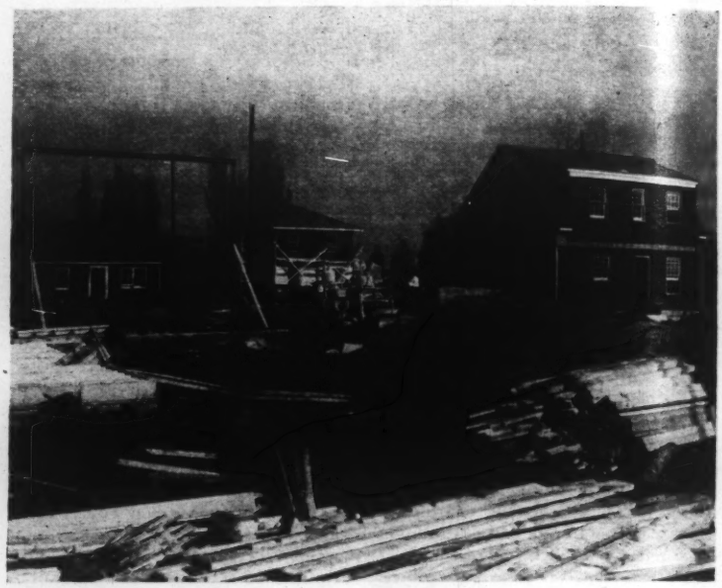
(3) The balance of cost, a 10 per cent equity, is restricted, under the National Housing Act, to a five per cent dividend. In Burlington, the 10 per cent equity has been raised as a gift. A housing corporation has been formed with a provincial charter, directors and officials serving without pay.

Clubs Come Through

The service clubs have anted up, and the balance of the money has been raised by concerts, bingoes, and other methods.

Another low-rental housing scheme, the first of its kind in Canada, was introduced in Burlington by Cleaver. It is a cooperative apartment project, in which the tenants are also owners. They buy in for a down payment, and get shares in a joint company, in which every investor has one vote.

The way the project is handled in Burlington, the down payment amounts to $2,000 to $2,700, depending on the size and location of the apartment. The carrying charges amount to about two-thirds the average rent of a similar apartment on a straight rental basis. Each owner-tenant also pays a share in the cost of maintenance. (Cleaver's mother lives in one such Burlington apartment.)



—NFB

LOW-RENTAL housing for deserving aged is a step in the right direction.

A parent company takes out a federal charter, trains the owner-tenants to operate and manage as a company, then turns the project over to them under a provincial charter.

Since undesirables could wreck the whole project if it were not safeguarded, there is a careful screening of owner-tenants with a view to compatability. They are also protected financially by a rental insurance plan.

Incidentally, Cleaver believes there should be a rental insurance guarantee for low-rental housing, as well as for the higher rental projects. This would give housing a shot in the arm where it is most needed, he feels, in the low-rental division.

Asked how long he has been interested in housing, the 50-year-old Cleaver replies simply, "All my life." He devotes all his time to it, when the House of Commons is not sitting. By dint of his efforts, he has made a comeback since the depression days, when, like so many other real-estate dealers, he "lost his shirt." He now has several housing projects on the go, and business hours often spill over into his leisure time with his wife and three daughters.

Not so with his younger brother Ivan, 40, who handles the business details, while his brother concentrates on the building end. He prefers to confine business to business hours, leaving his week-ends free so he can be with his family.

Still another low-rental project is under way at Oakville, just outside Toronto, which is a development by W. H. Armstrong and the Cleaver brothers. It is composed of 30 separate houses. Two-bedroom homes rent for $45 per month, three-bedroom storey-and-a-half homes for $50 per month. The financial setup behind this project is almost exactly the same, except that the builder absorbs the 10 per cent equity, but the clientele is not so exclusive as in the Burlington project for oldsters. Only qualifications are that tenants be earning less than $3,000 per year. The brothers are naturally swamped with applicants here also, and try to allocate the houses on the basis of greatest need.

A Solid Community

In this development, space has been left for owner-built homes between the rented houses, to give a solid and permanent basis to the community. Inquiries from many points have reached the brothers regarding this development. Only other development of its kind so far is at Sudbury.

Paul Chenier, who is handling the Sudbury development, is being aided and given advice by the Cleavers. This project will provide about 50 homes when completed, but rentals will be appreciably higher (about $55 per month) because of higher taxes and higher construction costs.

However, with average rentals in the larger cities running from $75 to more than $100 per month, plans like those in Burlington, Owen Sound and Sudbury still give the lower-income bracket wage earner a break. And if the interest aroused by these pioneer projects is any yardstick, those in the same position in other cities may get relief from one of their biggest headaches—how to get and keep a roof over their heads.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

$U.S. & DEFENCE ORDERS

THERE has been a slight improvement during the last six months in the balance between Canadian defence orders placed in the U.S. and U.S. defence orders placed here. Canadian orders in the States, which formerly outweighed direct U.S. orders here by six to one, now have a five to one edge—roughly $500 million to $100 million.

There has been hope for improvement following the widening of the "Buy American Act" limits from $100 million to to $300 million last summer. However, the important question of Canada's ability to supply U.S. with the equipment she needs has dampened the hopes considerably. This is an especially significant factor in view of Canada's decision to switch to U.S. type equipment.

Some easing of the pressure on Canada's holdings should result from the new Mutual Security Act which Congress has approved. It raises the limit of U.S. cash to finance outstanding defence contracts for foreign governments from $100 million to $500 million. But the long term cure for Canadian reserve troubles is greater defence goods sales in the U.S.

Pronouncements from both Ottawa and Washington indicate that this prospect is brightening, but there is still a wide gap between talk about reciprocity and the appropriate movement of goods.

Canadian aluminum has been a particularly sore point in this respect. A year ago the then Chairman of the U.S. National Security Resources Board, Stuart Symington, took a strong stand against the U.S. accepting the offer of the Aluminum Co. of Canada to sell 200,000 tons of aluminum to the U.S. stockpile. At the official level Symington strongly favored the expansion of existing U.S. aluminum producing capacity instead even if it were more expensive to get the aluminum that way than by accepting Alcan's offer.

That point of view seemed well left in the past, particularly a few weeks ago after the Toronto speech of the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer. Sawyer strongly advocated expanded U.S. defence orders in Canada. He laid special emphasis on Canadian aluminum.

Apparently this emphasis pointed up some friction between the Commerce Secretary and Defence Mobilizer Charles Wilson. Wilson's reaction to Sawyer's speech was caustic. Queried about it, he replied, "I don't know anything about it, I just read it in the morning paper too." Wilson's aides have put the emphasis on domestic aluminum expansion, and ruled out Canadian imports. Sawyer's attention to Canadian aluminum apparently was not well received in the offices of defence mobilization—another dampener on hopes for expanded U.S. defence orders here.

IRON-ORE DIVIDEND?

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S iron ore deposits which, though relatively small in quantity are exceptionally high in grade, have been an integral part of the province's plans for expansion of its steel industry.

Further expansion of the BC steel industry, which the local market will support now, is said to depend on underground iron ore reserves rather than scrap steel and tailings. There was, consequently, a great deal of concern over the plan of several U.S. mining companies to export the ore to Japan. Japan has substantial steel-producing capacity which has been lying in "deteriorating idleness", mainly for want of iron ore. Her pre-war sources in China (accounting for about half her total iron-ore imports) were cut off after the war, and the tidewater position of the high grade BC reserves provided rather an obvious answer to the problem.

The BC Government, while unable to prohibit the export of iron ore, has reached agreement with the companies to keep the reserves from being depleted below the level at which they can support expansion of BC steel making.

If the reserves are adequately protected, the arrangement seems to be all on the credit side. Just a few weeks after the first shipment of BC iron ore was made from the Quinsam deposits on Vancouver Island, 7,000 tons of steel plate arrived in Vancouver from Japan—the first since before Pearl Harbor. Most of the steel plate will go into tanks and pipelines in the Alberta oil fields.

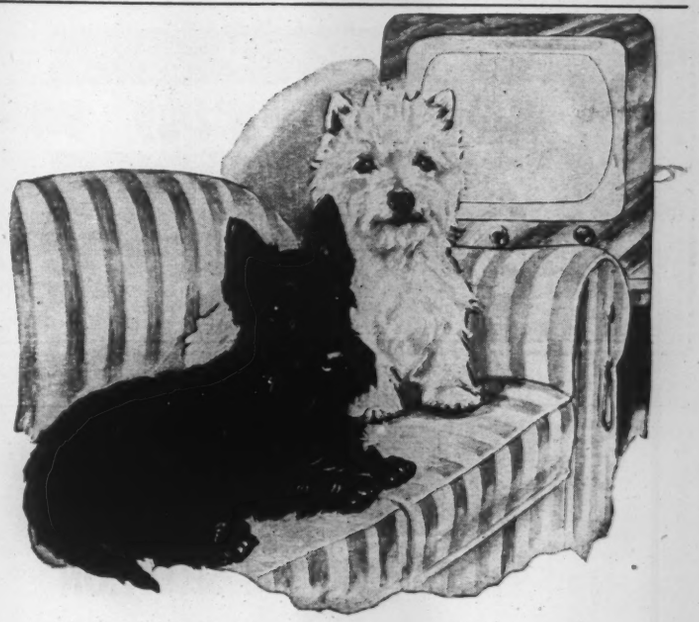
LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1951, payable on the 1st day of December, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 9th day of November, 1951. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 24th, 1951.



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BUSINESS COMMENT

OUR ECONOMIC BASE WIDENS

by P. M. Richards

BECAUSE consumers are buying fewer durable goods (automobiles, radios, refrigerators, etc.) than they were a few months ago, some business and labor men appear to be convinced that business has slumped everywhere. Locally it undoubtedly has in some cases, but certainly not generally. In fact, the national picture is one of peak or close-to-peak production and employment. Conditions in the communities hit by the buying contraction contrast with an over-all picture of high prosperity and expansion.

National Employment Service figures show that despite the sizable increase in the labor force resulting from immigration (about 165,000 so far this year), employment as a whole is at a record level and the number of unemployed no more than can normally be accounted for by seasonal factors. Demand for workers for defence and associated industries (steel, electrical equipment, shipbuilding, construction) more than balances the durable goods layoffs. Ottawa is cooperating with the provinces in a plan to provide additional training as needed, and is also aiding financially in moving workers to new jobs.

Consumer purchasing power, as evidenced by bank deposits, is high and growing, and in itself provides no reason for the contraction in buying. The latter has brought some cuts in prices, and these in turn are creating doubts about the reality of the danger of continuing inflation. But if inflation is to be ruled out as a long-term menace, that cannot result from any temporary factors but only from the great and continuing rise in industry's productivity, which has not yet been taken sufficiently into account in forecasts of future conditions.

WIDER SHARING

BECAUSE inflation has been talked about so much, most of us have become familiar with the fact that expenditures for defence and resource development and social welfare tend to create inflation, since they increase public purchasing power faster than the supply of goods on which that purchasing power can be exercised. But we perhaps still tend to overlook another important inflationary influence: the fact that in virtually every country today the economically under-privileged elements of the population are demanding and winning a larger share of the fruits of production.

This results not only in the enlargement of governmental expenditures for such things as old age pensions, unemployment benefits, health care, state-aided housing, etc., but (particularly in North America) in the building of more highways because more people are becoming motorists, more luxury-class trains because more people are able to pay for that class of accommodation, more facilities for good living generally because the masses are now demanding them. We tend to forget that this kind of spending results from a very substantial uplifting of the standards of living of the masses.

This "spreading the wealth" means a permanently bigger demand for and production of goods and services, and thus makes for a richer and stronger economy generally. Unfortunately, under present conditions, the effects of this are definitely inflationary, and it is just this kind of spending (for facilities for better living) that the Government now finds it necessary to check, in order to conserve materials and labor for more essential uses as well as to restrain inflation. The other day in Toronto, Finance Minister Abbott defended his large budgetary surpluses on the ground that they not only enable the Government to pay off debt but also result in the removal of more money from the spending stream than the Government pays out in its expenditures.

This need to restrain the rise in the general standard of living is part of the price we have to pay to maintain liberty—surely a very small price. We shall not always have to pay it. Ultimately, when there is again no need to check material progress, we shall be astonished to find how much economic strength we derive from this wider participation in better living.

That wider participation ties in naturally with the fact of industry's enormously increased power to produce abundantly. This is so great that if it were not for defence requirements and strikes, we might scarcely know how to dispose of the abundance. The answer is better living for everyone. Over the last half-century and particularly during the last decade or two, the rise in the standard of living of the masses on this continent has been remarkable. When peace is restored, it should be even more rapid.

Our constant aim should be to help other countries to attain a similar increase in productivity. Material prosperity comes from the combination of big production and wide distribution. It is also the best antidote for inflation and the best basis for peace.

INVERNESS COAL

DISCOVERY of a new five-foot coal seam right under the town of Inverness, Cape Breton Island, is raising hopes locally for the continuance of operation of the local coal field, abandonment of which had been announced by the Nova Scotia Government following adverse reports on the field by independent mining en-

gineers and geologists. The Government stepped into the field only after private operators had failed to make it go; it has now operated the mines for more than a quarter of a century and has lost millions of dollars doing so. Over the years costs of operation have mounted and the volume of coal mined has declined. Thus the present prospect is far from bright. But there is still coal there, apart from the reported new seam; the Inverness miners are a fine people, and Canadians generally will hope that the Government's withdrawal does not mean the end of the operation.

W. K. WHITEFORD

WHEN William K. Whiteford recently relinquished the office of President of the British American Oil Co., Ltd., and became Chairman of the Board, and then gave that up too, friends of the company wondered what was going on. Was it possible that the able Mr. Whiteford, who had contributed so much to B.A.'s growth, was being pushed out? The other day the answer came: Mr. Whiteford is taking on a still bigger job; on December 1 he will become Executive Vice-President and a director of Gulf Oil Corporation, said to be the seventh largest industrial corporation in the United States.

Besides having big oil resources in South America and the Middle East as well as in the U.S. itself, the company is also active in Western Canada under the name of Western Gulf. Mr. Whiteford's primary responsibility with Gulf Oil will be with exploration and development, and in that field he will probably continue to see a good deal of Canada.

A native of California, he had been Executive Vice-President of B.A.'s American producing subsidiary at Tulsa since 1934 when in 1942 he was called to Toronto to become Vice-President of the parent B.A. company under the late President A. L. Ellsworth, whom he suceeded the following year.

BUSY PORTS

THE extraordinarily rapid growth of Canada's gross national production—now estimated at $21 billion for 1951 as compared with $17.4 billion last year—is putting a great strain on the country's transportation agencies, principally the railways and the national ports. Eight of the ports of Canada are administered by the National Harbors Board — Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Vancouver, Chicoutimi and Churchill, and it is good to see that the six principal ports, at least, are all handling a considerably increased volume of traffic with apparent efficiency.

The Maritime ports of Halifax and Saint John are both busier this year than last, and indications are that the stepped-up activity will continue right along through the busy winter months. The Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* reports that during September the arrivals and departures of ships at Saint John totalled eighty-six compared with fifty-one in the same month last year. And while imports this September were about the same as last year's — 50,000 tons — exports amounted also to 50,000 tons, compared with only 30,000 tons last year.

Worth thinking about, remarks the *Telegraph-Journal*, are the background reasons for this optimistic picture. The export commodities that have done most to boost Saint John's waterfront employment include New Brunswick pulpwood, which is being shipped to the United Kingdom and the Continent in much greater quantity than last year, New Brunswick pit props, which were not being exported at this time in 1950, and New Brunswick potatoes, which began moving out earlier than they did last year. New Brunswick's own products of farm, forest and industry are furnishing a substantial part of the growing traffic through the port of Saint John, which is also good to see.

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ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On October 23rd, 1951, a quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share in U.S. currency was declared on all the no par value Shares of this Company that will be outstanding on November 16th, 1951, including shares subscribed for pursuant to transferable subscription rights issued on October 19th, 1951 and expiring on November 8th, 1951. The dividend is payable December 5th, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business November 16th, 1951.

Montreal JAMES A. DULLEA
October 23rd, 1951 Secretary

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 257

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1951.

By order of the Board,
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., October 16, 1951.

U.K. BUSINESS

DEVALUE STERLING AGAIN?

by John L. Marston

London.

THE FIRST TASK of the new British Government must be to restore confidence in sterling. The world will not regain faith in the exchange rate of $2.80 to the pound without a clear and purposeful demonstration that Britain's economic affairs are to be put in order as soon as possible.

Somehow, the expectation that periodic devaluation of the pound is inevitable has to be destroyed. The people who expect it believe that Britain's internal economy keeps going only with the aid of inflation, and that a fall in the exchange value of the currency will be required to compensate for the rise in domestic prices. This ignores the facts that Britain is not the only inflationary country in the world. Less than most others, can she afford to cheapen the international buying power of currency.

Adding to the trouble are the new handicaps to sterling-area dollar earnings: the U.S. drive to cut down the price of sterling-area raw materials, and the Canadian credit restrictions.

More Austerity

More austerity seems to be the only solution. But the operation of this is limited by Britain's relationship with the sterling area. Faced with the need to reduce dollar spending, the overseas sterling area countries are entitled to expect manufactured goods from Britain to replace those which they have been buying from the dollar area. But Britain is not now in a position to supply more goods.

The situation is different now than the one that existed in 1949, the critical year of devaluation. At that time Britain had a surplus in her dealings with the sterling countries which was about equal to the deficit in her dealings with the dollar countries. Now, mainly because of raw material prices, there is a sterling gap as well.

The sterling countries are no longer able to "convert" their dollar surpluses into British goods. They exchange their dollars for sterling which they cannot spend. They cannot be expected to make cuts in their dollar spending as well.

So the remedy lies with Britain, and only with Britain. She must provide more exports. If the additional goods can be sold to the dollar countries, so much the better. If not, they can be made available to the sterling countries in partial substitution for dollar goods.

Overall Position

Fundamentally, the weakness of sterling is due to Britain's *overall* external deficit, rather than the sterling-area's net dollar deficit. The dollar problem would become manageable, if the overall problem could be tackled effectively.

Suppose that Britain fails to expand her exports considerably — that the arms-or-exports dilemma resolves itself heavily in favor of arms — is sterling then doomed to further devaluation? It would appear so. But devaluation is not possibly a solution to the problem. If sterling were cheaper, more goods (cheapened in terms of at least some other currencies) would be needed to pay for imports (at least some of which would be dearer in terms of sterling). If supply of goods for export was deficient before devaluation, it would be still more deficient after it.

In fact, Britain, herself, has no way of evading the obligation to make ends meet by buying less and selling more, internationally. This will work, but Winston Churchill's government will have to risk unpopularity almost as soon as it has assumed office. For a serious decline in the standard of living is implicit in a reduction of imports and, at the same time, a reduction of home industry's deliveries to the home market.

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Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on December 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 9th, 1951.

The dividend on the shares represented by Share Warrants to Bearer will be paid against surrender of Coupon No. 88 at one of the places of payment specified below.

Shareholders have been advised that meetings have been called for November 14th, 1951, to consider the proposed Scheme of Arrangement for sub-division of the Ordinary Shares; accordingly it is emphasized that the proposed Scheme of Arrangement will not be effective on November 9th, 1951, the record date for payment of the above dividend, and such dividend has reference only to the Ordinary Shares of no par value as presently constituted.

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Places at which coupons may be lodged for payment:

In Belgium, at Brussels:—
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.
Banque de Bruxelles.
Banque de la Societe Generale de Belgique.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Reports et de Depots
Nagelmackers Fils et Cie.

In France, at Paris:—
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.

In the Netherlands, at Amsterdam:—
Amsterdamsche Bank N.V.

In the United Kingdom, at London:—
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In Canada, at the Head Office of the Company:—
25 King Street West, Toronto.

For the convenience of holders of Bearer Share Warrants, arrangements have been made for the payment of coupons in Canadian currency against surrender thereof at any of the places specified above and subject to regulations in force at each place of payment.

Full information as to the procedure to be followed can be obtained in Brussels, from Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited, or in Paris or Amsterdam, from the Banks there specified, or in the United Kingdom from the Company's Agents, Canadian-Brazilian Services Limited, 148 Leadenhall Street, London E.C.3, England, or from the Company in Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 23rd day of October, 1951.

By Order of the Board
OSBORNE MITCHELL,
Secretary.

The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and The National City Bank of New York, New York, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and one quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1951, payable January 2, 1952, to shareholders of record December 2, 1951.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, October 22, 1951.

—Miller

READY-MADE HOUSES

IN THE last 18 months Britain has developed a new export industry: prefabricated houses which are being shipped abroad at a rate of about 7,000 a year. Australia, whose wide open immigration policy has produced an acute housing problem, is the main customer. Orders for about 20,000 have been placed. Most of the houses are wooden with weatherproof aluminum roofs. It's a three month process from factory in Britain to site in Australia. Britain has her own housing problem, but apparently new houses are to join Scotch whiskey, Yorkshire woollens, Staffordshire pottery, etc., on the "for export only" list.

INSURANCE

FINANCING DISABILITY

WITH SOARING costs of accident and illness, Canadians are finding that they cannot cope with them alone and are rapidly turning for help to insurance and to prepaid medical and hospital schemes. Already over 8 million Canadians have made some provision to take care of future disability costs.

Because of crowded housing conditions and the larger percentage of housewives who have jobs, few can be nursed at home and a total of about 5 million now belong to plans for hospital care. Government hospital insurance schemes operate in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. As these are compulsory, virtually the total population is covered. The other eight provinces have a number of schemes, the largest being the Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care with a total membership of 2.7 million.

Another 1.2 million have solved the problem of doctors' bills through membership in non-profit prepayment plans for medical care. In the eleven such plans, which operate in every province, enrolment increased by almost 40 per cent during the last year. Most of these plans are sponsored by medical societies, that is by the doctors themselves.

The oldest are the Windsor Medical Services and the Associated Medical Services, both in Ontario and both established in 1937. Windsor Medical Services, which has been used as a model, covers virtually all doctors' services with unlimited home and office calls, specialists' services without extra cost, surgery, x-ray, childbirth (after 10 months' membership) prenatal and post-natal care, inoculations and vaccinations.

In addition to those in hospital and medical schemes, about 2 million Canadians now have accident and sickness insurance and last year they paid out about $50 million for this protection, six times what they spent ten years ago.

While policies covering only hospital, surgical and nursing fees are sold, the fundamental purpose of accident and sickness insurance is to provide an income while you are disabled. A great many different policies are on the market, but most of them guarantee weekly or monthly indemnity during total and partial disability, specific sums for loss of life or sight or limb in an accident and in addition pay for surgical, hospital and nursing care.

Last year life insurance companies wrote about 45 per cent of the total accident and sickness insurance and casualty companies 55 per cent. While more than 100 casualty companies—out of 300—issued accident and sickness policies, most of them do not press for business and the premium income of five or six companies accounts for about 41 per cent of the Canadian total, while the balance of casualty companies contribute only 14 per cent.

—*L. D. Millar*

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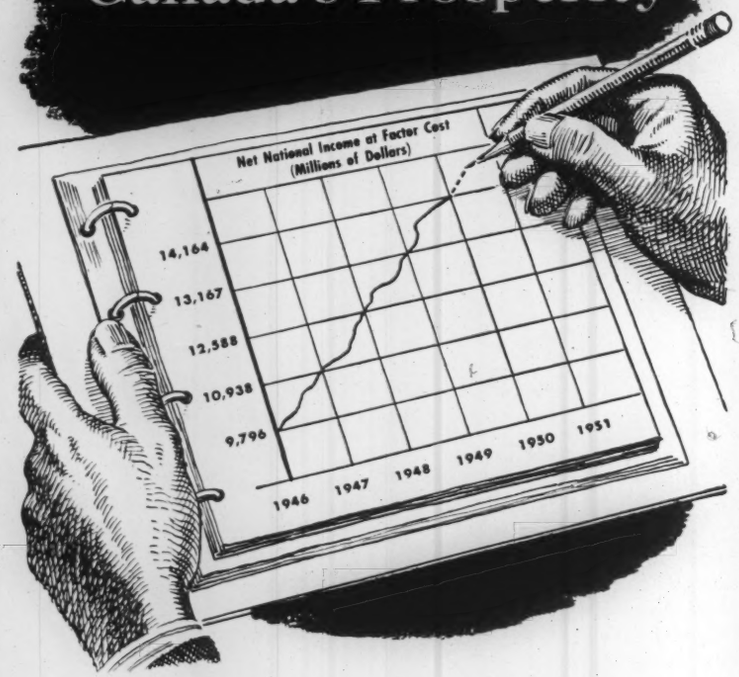

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CAPITAL COMMENT

TAR SANDS EXPLORATION

by Wilfrid Eggleston

THE great current drain on the liquid fuel resources of the world continues to focus attention on the tar sands of Alberta. The Athabaska Oil Sands Conference, convened recently by the Alberta Government, drew scientists from all over the U.S. Federal engineers from Ottawa were invited to submit papers and take part in the inquiry.

The matters there unfolded and discussed have been taken back to the offices and laboratories of North America for further study. It seems safe to assert that some day scientists and engineers will lick this gigantic and challenging problem; and that the Athabaska Oil Sands Conference was one more important step toward the solution.

Blair Report

The existence of these vast fuel reserves, one of the great potential fields of the world, in fact, has been known for many decades and there is a long history of experiments, some of them disappointing. But the publication of the Blair Report less than nine months ago aroused hopes that the successful exploitation of this field is not so far away as it recently seemed. S. M. Blair, described as "associated with the Bechtel Corporation and Universal Oil Products Company", outlined in great detail a program by which oil worth "at least $3.50 a barrel" might be delivered at the Great Lakes terminal of the Canadian pipe line for total direct operating costs of $3.10 a barrel.

This led, of course, to the inference that if Blair's figures were sound, and if the sum of 40 cents a barrel would yield a small royalty and still provide some earnings on the capital required, it would not take much further stimulus, such as increased national defence needs, or a prospective world shortage of liquid fuels in the early future, to bridge any small gap which still remained between actual costs and prospective returns.

When I first read the Blair report, it struck me, as a layman, that the figure of $3.10 a barrel included a long chain of fairly speculative estimates and suppositions, and that if even two or three of them were seriously out the whole prospect of the Athabaska oil sands might be materially darkened.

Stands The Test

I was, therefore, interested to hear that the Blair report was subjected during the September conference to a series of critical examinations by some of the leading petroleum engineers and research scientists of North America, and that it was not seriously shaken by such a scrutiny. At least that was the conclusion of a leading Ottawa authority who attended the conference.

The salient facts about the oil resource and the current knowledge of methods which could be employed to mine and separate the bitumen, and to convert the bitumen into a commercial distillate are readily available, in the Blair Report and in other comprehensive sources.

Potentialities

In the richest parts of the field, a barrel of oil can be obtained from about a cubic yard of impregnated sand. Several square miles of the tar seam are estimated to contain 200 million barrels of bitumen to the square mile "and possibly an appreciable number . . . contain 100,000,000 bbls." The extent of country underlain by the tar sands is not well established, early surveys suggesting 1,500 square miles, but later ones up to 30,000 square miles.

Strip mining has been proposed for those portions of the bed where the overburden is not excessive. Section 23 of Township 92, Range 10, W4, for example, shows over 125 feet thick of bituminous sands and an overburden of only 32.3 feet.

Since rich sands underlie areas where the overburden is a greater problem, it has been suggested that a block caving method of withdrawing the sands down through the limestone formation on which they rest might be feasible. Steam or some other form of heat would be used to loosen the oil sands and cause them to cave down and flow through apertures driven up through the limestone from below.

Still more attractive would be some method by which the bitumen could be recovered from the sands right in the formation, without having to remove either the sands or the overburden.

S. M. Blair refers to the great advantages of such a method but does not list possible attacks on this problem.

Include Sulphur

The presence of sulphur in very large amounts in the Athabaska bitumen is at once a drawback and a possible asset. The present world shortage of sulphur might make it economically feasible to obtain the needs of western Canada in sulphur as a by-product. Indeed, up to the point where all the sulphur could be sold the scale of refining operations in northern Alberta might be sound, whereas still larger operations, unless unit costs were thereby decreased sharply, might not be feasible. The market for sulphur, in other words, might thus fix the optimum oil operation.

There are at least three proved methods of removing the bitumen from the sand: hot water separation, cold water separation, and direct distillation of the bituminous sand.

WOMAN OF THE WEEK

DUET FOR FOUR HANDS

by Margaret Ness

A FAILURE: She was 12 years old and she failed badly in a music examination. That was the start of a musical career for Margaret Parsons Poole, now of London, Ont.

The failure made her furious. She determined to show them. The next year she did. She won her LRSM degree (Licentiate of the Royal School of Music, London, England). And any pianist will tell you that 13 is a very tender age for such a weighty degree.

Margaret Parsons is a Westerner. Born in Southey, Sask., she spent her first school years in Vancouver with her grandmother and her great-grandmother while her banker father and mother were in the far north; later joined them in Hanna, Alberta—scene of her defeat and her triumph.

FOR, with LRSM tacked to her name, Margaret Parsons became a music teacher. She was still 13 and still at school. But she rented a studio on the main street and after school taught piano. Some pupils were older than she. Discipline? Well, young Margaret might be a carefree girl at the local school, but in her studio she was TEACHER.

Even at that age she possessed a lot of the meticulousness and capacity for hard work that has made her such a good teacher today. By her second year she had 35 pupils; some 25 of them ready for the same examination she had passed. Margaret wasn't letting them catch up. At 16 she had taught herself enough to add ATCM after her other degree.

In Toronto she continued her studies. At Mona Bates's studio she met Torontonian Clifford Poole. He'd been studying with this well known teacher since he was twelve. Says Mona Bates: "The moment Cliff saw Margaret there was no one else."

Then came the war. To help sell War Savings Bonds, Mona Bates arranged a ten-piano ensemble. Both Margaret and Cliff played in it. Then Cliff joined the RCAF.

Married in 1941, the Pooles have two boys. Donald is seven; Douglas, two. Naturally Donald takes piano lessons. But he is a real boy and likes to chisel off five minutes here and there.

What happens when two pianists marry? Well, Cliff Poole was determined that marriage should not interfere with his wife's career. The result was a two-piano team. "They are so totally different in individual playing that they make a good team," says Mona Bates. The best piano teams, she believes, are those with different temperaments. What one lacks, the other supplies.

For the last three years they have given joint recitals; are jointly in charge of the piano department of Music Teachers' College and Western Conservatory of Music. Both schools are affiliated with the University of Western Ontario. They have also edited, compiled and written the piano books used for examination purposes by the two schools.

NOT many women are examiners. But Margaret Parsons Poole was on the Royal Conservatory Board; now acts for Western Conservatory. Four times a year she spends two or three days examining. It takes six minutes for each student trying Grade 1; up to one hour for an Associate of Music exam.

When do the Pooles manager their own practising? "Whenever we find time to fit it in," says dark, 5 foot-7 inch Margaret. Last year they managed 20 recitals within close range of home. They even arrange own bookings, as the Parsons-Poole Series.

THE POOLE FAMILY: Clifford, sons Donnie, Dougie, teddy and Margaret.

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DEN-BEDROOM was originally two rooms on different levels, but separating wall was removed and steps and built-in cabinets installed instead. Intermixing of traditional pieces with modern through both parts of the room makes it all one, but the unusual arrangement gives a feeling of two separate rooms.

WORLD OF WOMEN

THESE PERIODS ARE GOOD MIXERS

by Anne Goldsmith

MULTI-PURPOSE living room mixes modern furniture and accessories with early American. Color scheme is based on the rust and yellow tones in carpeting.

YOU may find it necessary to mix traditional and modern for any one of a number of reasons. Perhaps you like modern furniture as an accent but not as an entire scheme of furnishing . . . perhaps your fine traditional furniture must be put to new use alongside contemporary furniture because you have moved to smaller quarters . . . or perhaps you are beginning housekeeping with a mixture of traditional furniture you have inherited, and contemporary furniture you have bought because it pleases you and fits in with your way of living. Whatever your reason you can arrive at a décor that is pleasing.

Compatibility is the keynote of the room settings shown on these pages. Each setting, although individual in character and expression, is based on the same sound decorating principle . . . namely, that good traditional and good contemporary home furnishings are splendid partners in the home scene and, like any good team, each one complements the other.

THE FAMILY for which the room at the top of this page was designed had purchased the early Regency bedroom set a few years before and used it in a smaller bedroom. Now, they wished to combine these fine pieces with modern furnishings in a contemporary room. The vanity now serves as a desk and the dresser as a decorative chest of drawers.

The other illustration on this page shows a living-dining room combination. In it the sturdy lines, warm toned woods and homespun fabrics of Early American origin, are combined with glossy black lacquer and pale blonde pine.

Sturdy knotty pine furniture is combined with storage units, lamps and accessories of contemporary design for the children's room on the opposite page. A room for two boys, one six and other twelve, it provides spaciousness for play, privacy for each boy and his overnight guest, and compact storage space.

These rooms show that fine design has a multitude of expressions, each determined by creative ideas and craftsmanship rather than an historical dateline.

MAPLE FURNITURE is at ease with contemporary furniture in this living-dining room. See how companionable traditional maple chairs and modern metal-legged dining table are; how well the coffee table lives with the traditional sofa and chairs. Traverse draperies cover one wall.

BOYS IN THE HOUSE: Picture racks above the beds, a train table which folds against the wall, bulletin boards, a roomy chest for each, a desk and storage units, are features any boy would prize. The louvered shutter screen may be pushed open during the day and closed at night.

TRADITIONAL DECOR spiced with crisp contemporary accents is theme of this room which was designed for a young couple. Chests, desk, bookcases and settee, all of maple in the tradition of provincial simplicity, are the basis of the room's scheme. Pottery ornaments over settee.

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CONCERNING FOOD

TOPS IN HAMBURGER

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

BREATHES there a cook who has never said "What to do with this pound of ground round?"

Whatever you call it—minced beef, ground round or hamburger—it's one of the most versatile and best liked meats on the market. Combined with other foods it lends itself to stretching—a necessary device in the culinary arts today. Old world cooks are clever at such devices and we would do well to copy their methods. Here are some recipes for minced-beef creations that may appeal to you.

Beef and Bacon Roll

This is the recipe for the patties in the picture. They can be served *a la Hamburger* in bun with barbecue sauce or as a fine main dish for a fall dinner. Leisurely cooking browns the seasoned meat, melts the cheese filling and crisps the bacon.

- 8 to 10 slices bacon
- 2 pounds ground beef
- ¼ cup chopped onion
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 cup shredded sharp cheese
- 3 tablespoons catsup
- 3 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper

Place bacon on a sheet of wax paper so that the lean edge overlaps the preceding strip about 1 inch. Combine the beef, onion, egg and cheese. Season with catsup, Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper and mix well. Press and roll the meat mixture into a 10-inch roll. Place the meat roll on the bacon and draw the bacon strips around the meat. Fasten with toothpicks. Chill, slice in 1-inch rounds so that a slice of bacon surrounds each slice of meat. Broil or pan broil about 5 minutes on each side. Yield: 8 to 10 servings.

Meat Balls in Sour Cream

- 1 pound minced beef
- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 2/3 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- ½ teaspoon monsodium glutamate

Mix all ingredients lightly. Form into small balls (rounded teaspoonful) and brown in 2 tablespoons butter or margarine. Remove balls and add 1 pint sour cream (dairy) to drippings, ¼ teaspoon paprika and salt to taste. Heat to simmering, add meat balls, cover and simmer 30 minutes. Serves 5 or 6 people. Nice with rice.

Beef and Noodle Casserole

- 1 pound minced beef
- 1 minced large onion
- 2 tablespoons cooking fat
- 1 can condensed cream of tomato soup
- 2/3 cup water
- salt and pepper to taste

Brown beef and onion in fat. Add soup, water and seasonings.

Cook ½ pound broad noodles in

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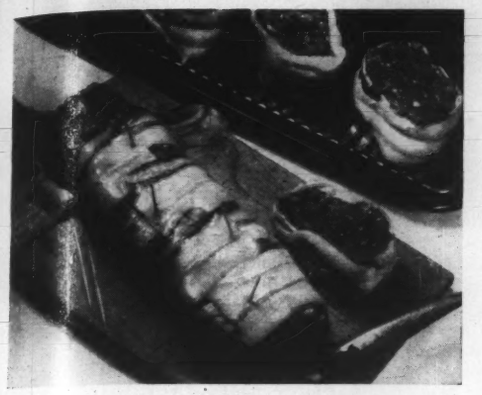


PATTIES a la Hamburger with bacon and cheese.

boiling salted water until tender. Drain and add to meat mixture. Turn into greased casserole, sprinkle liberally with grated sharp cheese. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 30 minutes. Uncover and bake 10 minutes. Serves 6.

Beef and Onion Pie

Part 1:

Grease a 9-inch pie pan. Prepare biscuit dough using 2 cups prepared mix and following directions on label. Roll dough out to fit pie pan allowing enough to cover the rim nicely.

Part 2:

3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 cup very thinly sliced onion
1 pound minced beef
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon monosodium glutamate
2 tablespoons flour

Cook onions gently for 5 minutes in butter. Add beef and cook until light brown, stirring frequently. Season with salt, pepper to taste and monosodium glutamate and stir in flour and cook a minute or so longer. Spread this mixture over biscuit dough shell.

Part 3:

Combine 1 tin condensed cream of mushroom soup and 1 slightly beaten egg. Beat well together. Spoon evenly over meat mixture, dust with paprika and bake in 375 degree F oven—30 minutes. Serves 5 or 6. Delicious with a green vegetable, spinach or broccoli and hot pickled beets. A handsome pie to look at.

■ Low-sodium diets are usually dull and uniformly bland and to alleviate this situation the use of tabasco sauce is in order. A few drops of this peppery sauce works wonders with most soups, casserole dishes, meats and salads. According to laboratory analysis the sodium content of tabasco is almost non-existent per serving when used in a prepared dish. If you want statistics there are 500 milligrams or less per 100 grams of sauce and rarely is more than ¼ teaspoon of tabasco used in a "serves 6" recipe. Figure it out for yourself or ask your doctor.

■ It was Jacob Fussell who established the first ice cream manufacturing plant in Baltimore in 1851, making 1951 an ice cream centennial.

CALL BOARD

Nov. 8: "Shadow of the Tree" ($1,000 award play) by London Little Theatre.

Nov. 8: "No Exit" by Theatre '49, Toronto.

Nov. 15: "I Remember Mama" by Regina Little Theatre.

Nov. 15: "The Children's Hour" by McGill Players Club, Montreal.

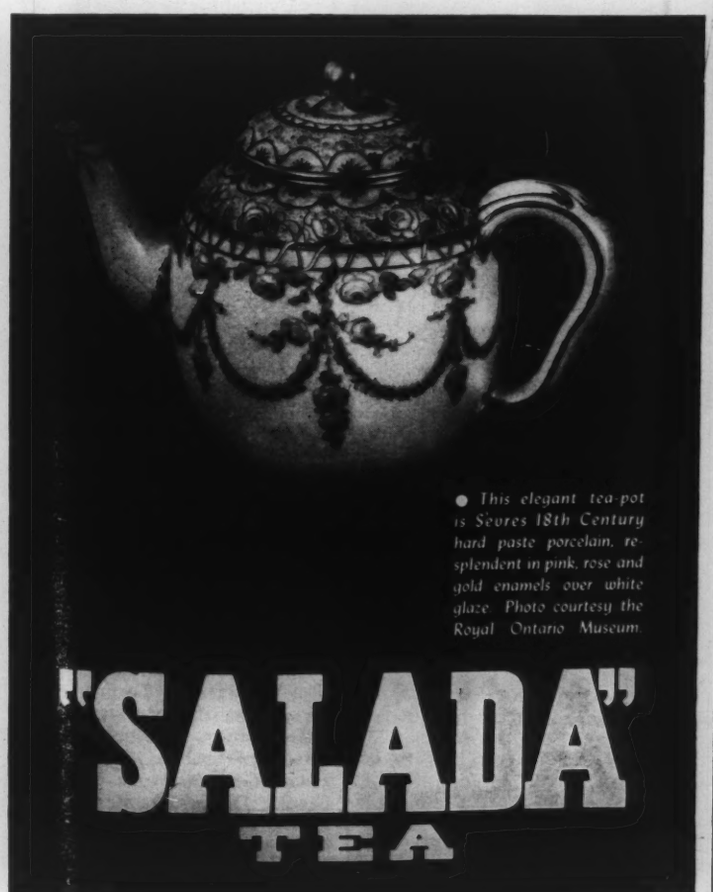
Nov. 16: "Pygmalion" by Hamilton Community Players.

Nov. 19: "Are You a Mason?" by North Vancouver Community Players.

Nov. 20: "One Wild Oat" by Vancouver Repertory Players.

Nov. 27: "Candida" by Ottawa Little Theatre.

Nov. 30: "A Phoenix Too Frequent" and "The Boy With a Cart" by Hart House Theatre, Toronto.



● This elegant tea-pot is Sevres 18th Century hard paste porcelain, resplendent in pink, rose and gold enamels over white glaze. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

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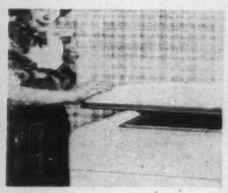

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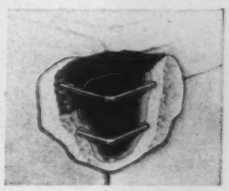

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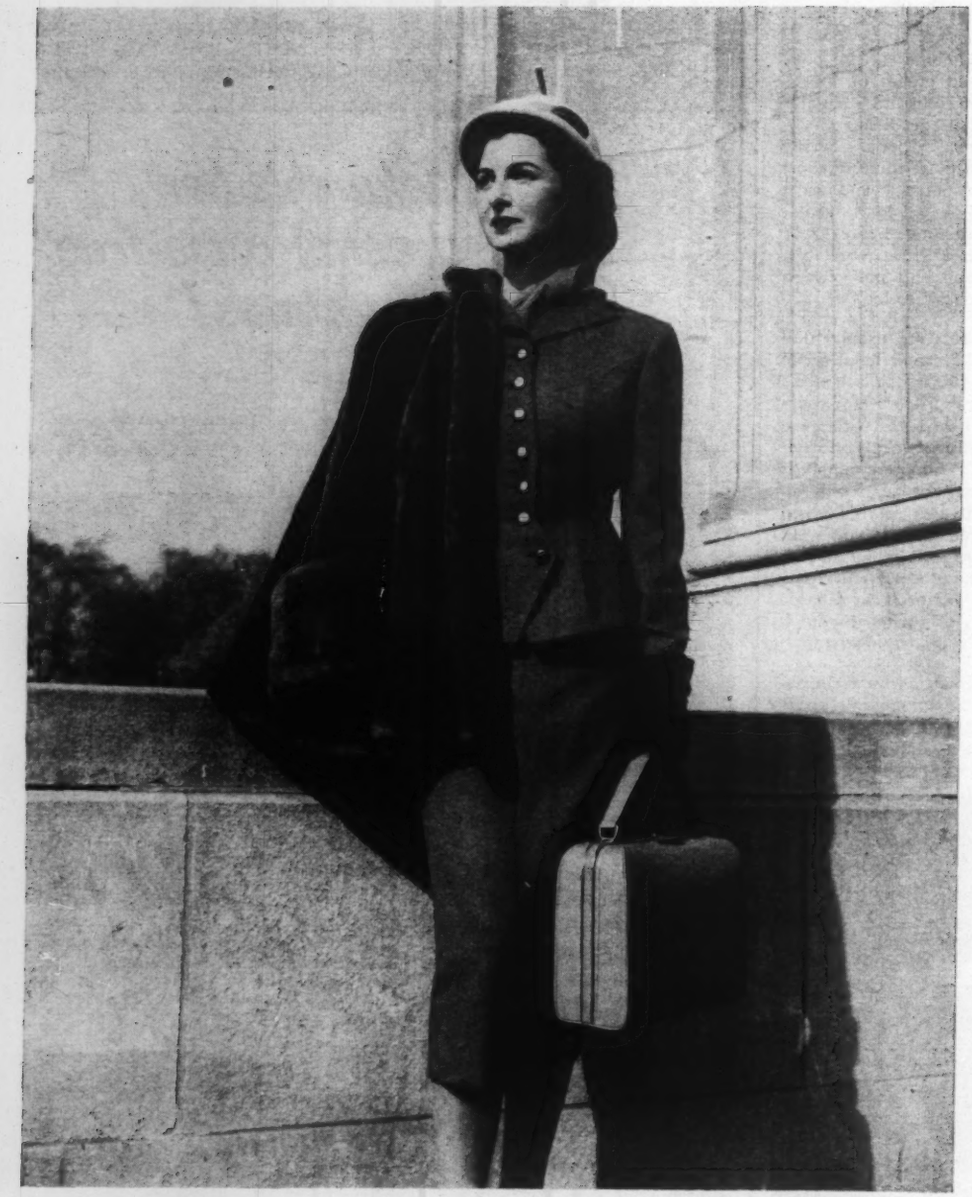

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BALLET-HOO

FOUR YEARS AGO she was just a Chemainus, BC, girl making good in Vancouver at the Pacific National Exhibition and the Theatre Under the Stars. Then she went to New York. Last month she auditioned for the Metropolitan ballet and was accepted. She'll also be seen on weekly TV shows. In between arrival in NY and the Met, VIOLA CRUCIL was with Radio City Music Hall, latterly as prima ballerina. Sister RENEE CRUCIL is in New York, too, as an assistant editor on *Good Housekeeping.* Ballerina Viola is married to the first trumpeter in Radio City and Metropolitan orchestras.

VIOLA CRUCIL

■ Now it's Vancouver's turn to produce a ballerina-in-the-news. She's 23-year-old LOUISA LEWIS who won a part in 1945 in New York in "The Red Mill"; went to England as assistant dance director with "High Button Shoes"; was six months with Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge; came back to New York and won a contract with a French ballet group. Now she's touring Europe.

■ The six Toronto clubs were the hostess group for the fourth annual Ontario Conference of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Speakers were DR. LILLIAN GILBRETH, best known to the public as the mother of the Gilbreth clan in "Cheaper by the Dozen" and "Belles on Their Toes" but who is an active Industrial Engineer, and DR. AILEEN NOONAN, Canadian educationalist and historian.

■ Besides the six paintings presented to her by Toronto, PRINCESS ELIZABETH was the recipient of two Quebec canvases. One was a needle painting by MADAME ANNE-MARIE MATTE, presented by St. Hyacinthe where Madame Matte lives. Last year SATURDAY NIGHT carried a story about Madame Matte and her unique needle paintings. And Canadian and American residents of Beaumont Village presented Her Royal Highness with a water-color etching of Quebec City by Edmonton artist MRS. KATHRIN HOOPER.

■ New Girl Guide Commissioner in Newfoundland is MRS. A. G. GOSLING of St. John's.

■ For almost 60 years the Women's Musical Club of Toronto has jumped the Canadian gun, so to speak. They've sponsored the first Canadian appearance of a number of world-famous artists, including Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Angna Enters, Georges Enesco, Wanda Landowska, Dame Myra Hess, Eva Gauthier. This Nov. 15 they are doing it again when Viennese soprano IRGARD SEEFRIED makes her Canadian debut under their banner.

LIGHTER SIDE

On a Falling Market

by Mary Lowrey Ross

OVER the years I figure that I have distributed, given away, or simply foisted on a reluctant public between two hundred and three hundred cats. Possibly more.

This is not a hobby. A hobby is something you adopt voluntarily and cultivate with enthusiasm. In my lifetime I have adopted perhaps half-a-dozen cats, with formal arrangements on both sides. All the rest have adopted me.

It began with the little Maltese cat. Until she came to us she had apparently never had a home, but had spent her kittenhood scrambling up trees and telegraph poles to get out of the reach of enemies. Eventually she must have figured that no terror indoors could equal the known horrors outside, and she besieged the house until we finally surrendered and took her in. She never overcame her agoraphobia, and she went outdoors voluntarily only three or four times a year. The rest of the time she spent contentedly in the basement, having kittens.

We gave away the kittens, reluctantly and at the last possible moment, while they still retained enough of the kittenhood to make them disposable in a tightening market. We gave them to friends and the friends of friends and to the other mothers in the waiting room at the ballet classes and to the neighbor's children and the milkman and the corner grocer. By the time the little Maltese died, eight years later, all the local kitten markets had become hopelessly glutted.

We should have learned our lesson from this but we didn't. After the Maltese came Lulu, who whisked through kittenhood at top speed and after an enchanted evening in the back shrubbery produced, in due time, five kittens, which, in no time at all, swarmed up the basement stairs and filled the house as full of life as a grasshopper field on a warm summer afternoon. However, I had now discovered the Classified Advertisements, through which I was able to offer free kittens to the public, call or delivery.

This opened up a whole new and fascinating field of cat activity. The telephone would begin to ring as soon as the noon edition reached the street, and it usually continued to ring for days. Some callers wanted male cats, some female, some wanted black cats, some tigers, and one wanted a seven-toed cat, because she had once owned such a phenomenon, an invaluable animal that had been poisoned by an envious neighbor. Some didn't want cats at all, but merely called up for a long morning talk on cats in general. One caller telephoned at intervals for days, speaking in a hoarse whisper, his hand cupped over the transmitter. He wanted a cat but there were unsurmountable obstacles in the way which couldn't be described over the telephone. He always left his telephone number, urging me to call him back but on no account to mention cats; and there was another caller who told me she had had difficulty finding our house and had finally had it pointed out by someone down the street. "He told me you bred cats," she said.

"They breed themselves," I said indignantly. "I just don't know any way of stopping them." Cats, I added, probably to her bewilderment, were the original passengers on the Streetcar named Desire. They clambered aboard as early in life as possible and as a rule headed straight for our corner.

In time, however, even the Want Ad cat market began to fall off alarmingly. There was still a response when I advertised but the calls were scattered now and the callers rather listless. Did this indicate that I had exhausted my final market and might have to change my circle of friends, my job, and perhaps even my city to take care of the problem of cat distribution?

On the whole it seemed simpler just to retire from the cat-brokerage business altogether. I called the family together and announced that from now on the cat-situation was frozen indefinitely. Lulu could remain, under strict supervision, and must not be allowed out. No vagrant female cat, however engaging or pitiful, must be allowed in.

Last Saturday afternoon a small tiger kitten walked into the kitchen, glanced about and then trotted off to the living-room to curl up on the radiator top, always a favorite spot with cats. (She knew the layout perfectly and had evidently been tipped off.) When I picked her up she purred in hoarse triumph, but I put her out and shut the door.

On Sunday morning she was still there, pressed wistfully against the step. At noon I took her out a saucer of warm milk on the back porch. At 10.30 that night I found her curled up in bed with my youngest daughter, both happily asleep.

Does anyone want a small ring-tailed tiger kitten? She is affectionate, clean, and would make an ideal pet. The owner, who is planning to leave town, will deliver her personally, at any point within reason.

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TRIBUNAL Chairman Slingerland, centre, and members talk traffic with cabbie.

VANCOUVER'S REFORMED CABBIES

THE FIRST cooperative of its kind, set up by an insurance man who found his business couldn't stand the losses caused by irresponsible taxi drivers, has saved the cab industry in Vancouver from virtual extinction.

Frank Slingerland, an insurance man who was particularly touchy about the problem because he also happened to be a taxi owner, found taxi claims reaching the point where it was mathematically impractical to write taxi insurance.

His solution: a "pool" of owners who hired a private one-man, one-car police force to check on wild drivers, plus a tribunal of taxi owners to sit judgment on the wild driving element among cabbies which was causing the trouble.

Key men in the pool are the monitors, veteran drivers who prowl the city, often after dark, in unmarked cars, watching "pool" drivers.

When a monitor stops a driver, or turns in his number with a report on his offense to Slingerland, the cabbie gets orders to show up the following Wednesday and tell his story to the tribunal.

When an offending driver faces the tribunal, his story has got to be good to offset the monitor's evidence as to speed, traffic conditions, weather, time of day and his attitude when pulled up. If the story calls for it, the offender and the tribunal gather round a scale street model and reconstruct the incidents with model cars.

With the evidence in, Slingerland and his colleagues consider the penalty. Factors bearing on the evidence include the man's record, dug from a great file on practically every driver in the province. They consider the effect a suspension from driving would have on his family, and whether this is a man who would learn best from a warning or whether he's the type who has to be hit in the pocketbook.

"If you frighten enough passengers to death they'll stop using cabs," Slingerland sums up, "and you're out of business. If you knock enough people over," he adds, "you won't be able to get insurance, so you're out of business anyway."

"We want to stay in business, so we've got to behave, and that includes everybody. We suspended the owner of a taxi company once, for reckless driving. He was the worst driver in his entire company. He's improving, now."

"Kingsbeer"

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I'LL START, BUT KEEP TRYING HARRY!
JOINT SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT
CONGRESS
GET IN THERE AND HELP, IF YUH KNOW WHAT'S GOOD, YOU!..... (CENSORED)!
HST

—Lane in Hamilton Spectator

International Comment

BRAIN TEASER

WITH REFERENCE TO....

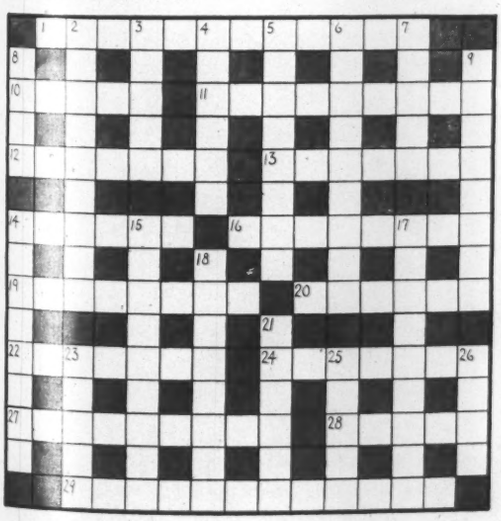
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. She didn't play a minor role in Shaw. (5, 7)
10. The police band? (5)
11. One may take a vicarious one with Conrad. (3, 6)
12. Twirl a rag in a lot of water. (7)
13. Pasty-faced? On the contrary! (7)
14. But surely the women of this household get old, too. (6)
16. What de Quincey was to opium. (8)
19. It's no go! (3, 5)
20. Because 14 across, (in two words), some become so. (6)
22. There's a peculiar odor when o'Shanter's around. (7)
24. Lily, moonlit in song. (7)
27. At Laura's I am continent! (9)
28. Change for ten cent pieces? (5)
29. Where the English may quench their thirst for entertainment? (7, 5)

DOWN

2. Refrained from a bet and is completely reformed. (9)
3. Letter carried by some gallant Greeks. (5)
4. There's something very familiar about his vacation, so they say. (6)
5. Where the pavement ends. (8)
6. The first man to be dispossessed? (9)
7. Alas, there's something wanting. (5)
8 and 26. Baby in fighting mood? (2,2,4)
9. Be reluctant to plead with Barnaby? (8)
14. In the mean time I'd remain bewildered! (8)
15. Like the glow worm? (9)
17. Train line remodelled every three years. (9)
18. Not a smutty story! (5, 3)
21. Small ears can't take everything in! (8)
23. Sandy! A filling station! (5)
25. A trick to avoid? (5)
26. See 8.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

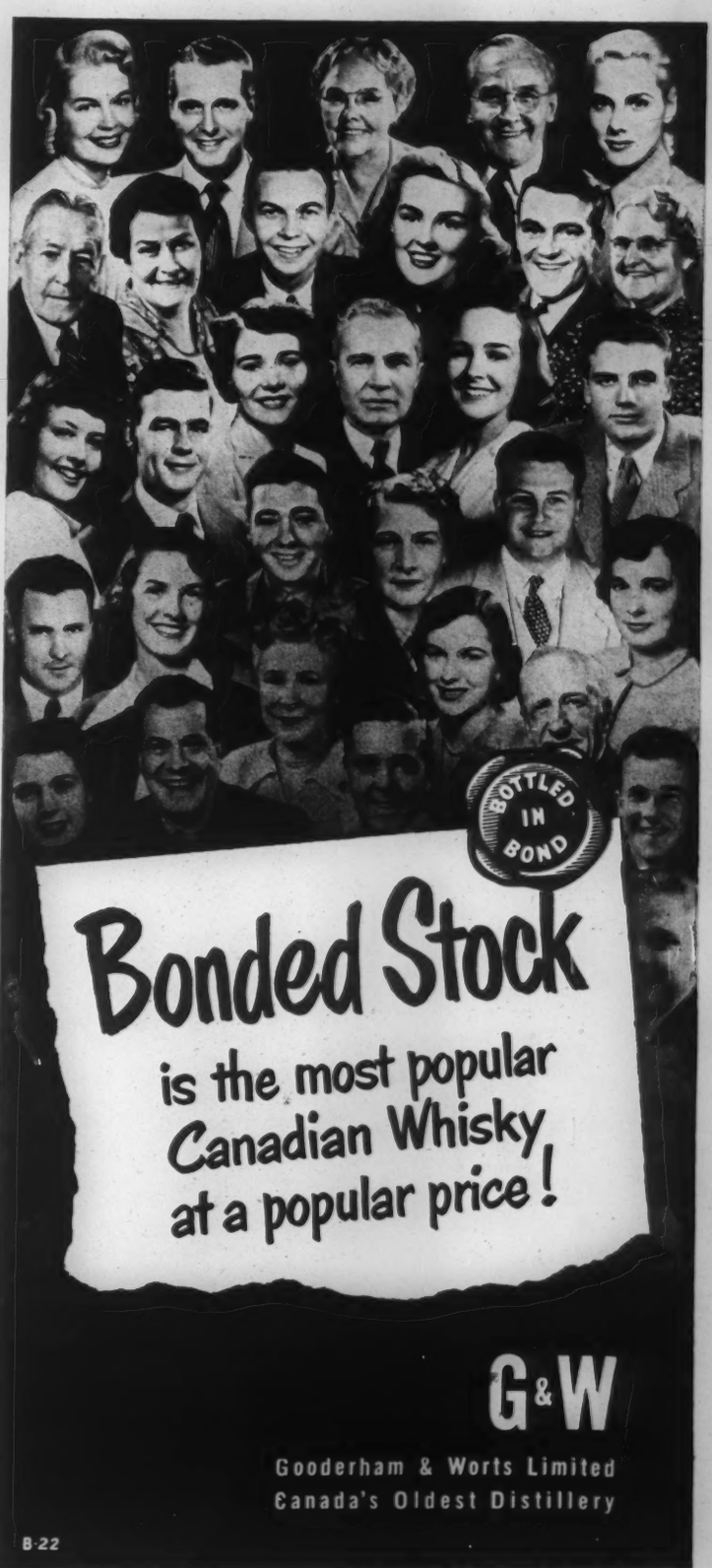
ACROSS

1. Faux pas
5. Voltage
9. Endurance
10. Tonic
11. Darkest
12. Isthmus
13. Mail
14. Brigadiers
17. Highlights
20. Heap
23. Lowdown
25. Neither
26. Exile
27. Earphones
28. Tresses
29. Desists

DOWN

1. Freedom
2. Underling
3. Porter
4. Senator
5. Veering
6. Latitude
7. Annam
8. Excuses
15. See 24
16. Almoners
17. Holiest
18. Ganders
19. Tancred
21. Purists
22. Wishes
24. and 15. White elephants

(182)



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